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Reagan's Tougher Trade Stand

Policy Shift Angers Allies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite its laissez-faire, free-trade rhetoric, the Reagan administration recently has taken special measures to help U.S. farmers, lumber companies, machine-tool makers, semiconductor producers and other groups battling foreign competition.

The shift to what officials here like to call "a more aggressive" trade policy already has bred conflicts with Canada, the European Community, Japan and several developing countries, including such major debtor nations as Brazil.

Many experts in and out of the government say that the spate of trade actions by the administration is part of a defensive strategy designed at limiting congressional support for protectionist legislation.

In a speech delivered Thursday in Vancouver, British Columbia, Vice President George Bush defended recent tariffs on some Canadian products as necessary to forestall "sterner medicine" from Congress.

But in the current testier trade environment, the new U.S. import restrictions have led to retaliatory threats against American exports by both Canada and the EC, the two largest U.S. trading partners.

The United States trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, has said that the disputes are only "skirmishes," and maintains that they are not unusual in the context of more than $1 trillion a year in world trade.

But some international experts say they fear that the conflicts could degenerate into a global

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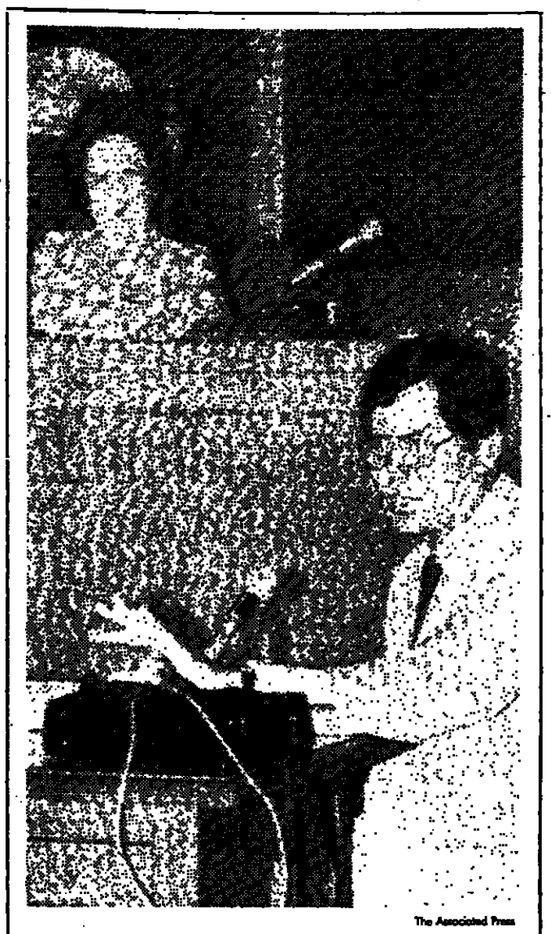

The Associated Press

Prosecutor Accuses Marcos

Manuel Herrera testifying Monday before a board of inquiry in Manila. He said Ferdinand E. Marcos had intervened to seek acquittal of the military men accused in the 1983 Aquino slaying. In back is Milagros German, a member of the board. Page 2.

Moscow Still Seeks A Summit

But Gorbachev Questions U.S. SALT Decision

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said Monday in a report to the Communist Party Central Committee that a second summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan was possible if the atmosphere is conducive to "real agreements."

"We are not slamming shut the door," Mr. Gorbachev said, according to a report issued by Tass, the Soviet news agency.

Mr. Gorbachev questioned recent actions by the United States, including its announcement that it no longer will be bound by the strategic arms treaty known as SALT-2.

"Do they in Washington really want a new meeting," Mr. Gorbachev asked, "or is talk about it simply an attempt to delude the world public opinion?"

Mr. Gorbachev revealed some of the points in a recent Soviet arms-control package put forth at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

He said that the Soviet proposal included a mutual 15-year commitment to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, a limit on space defense research and a limit on strategic arms.

"The question of medium-range weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other side, including that of long-range cruise missiles, could be solved separately," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union has made "new steps facilitating the search for mutually acceptable accords" at the Geneva negotiations.

"If the American side ignores this time as well our initiatives," Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying, "it will become clear that the present U.S. administration is playing an unseemly game in the most serious question on which determines the future of mankind."

Mr. Gorbachev said that the "world is alarmed by the American behavior" in refusing to join in a Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing that has been extended until August. He said that the need for a test ban had been reinforced by the experience of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl on April 26.

■ Details of Geneva Proposal

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union wants the United States to limit the development of space weapons for 15 years in exchange for nuclear missile cuts, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

He said that the proposal would limit each side to 8,000 warheads and 1,600 delivery vehicles. The details were similar to those mentioned in press reports last week about proposals made by Soviet negotiators in Geneva.

■ No Reply to Reagan Letter

Mr. Gorbachev has not responded to a letter from Mr. Reagan suggesting a meeting of top aides on topics that would include preparations for another summit meeting, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

South African Blacks Boycott Work

The Associated Press

Some white South Africans commemorating the Soweto anniversary sent flowers for black residents of Soweto to a church in Johannesburg on Monday. Others organized an airdrop of flowers over the township. Photographers were banned from any scenes of unrest.

Reuters

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar at a Paris UN conference on sanctions Monday. Page 2.

Government Widens Ban On Press

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Millions of blacks, defying the government's most severe crackdown on dissent, stayed away from work Monday in a sullen and subdued protest to mark the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

The authorities, meanwhile, reported eight more blacks dead in township violence since a national state of emergency was decreed Thursday. They ordered the most sweeping restrictions on media coverage of the divided nation since the National Party came to power in 1948.

The government's Bureau for Information — the sole source of official news about the emergency — ordered foreign journalists not to transmit statements that could be deemed "subversive" while the police commissioner, General Johann P. Coetzee barred all journalists from the nation's black townships and banned any reporting of security force actions or deployments.

The new measures complemented existing censorship under the emergency decree preventing journalists from identifying any of the thousands detained since Thursday and from reporting a wide range of political utterances.

This dispatch was written after the announcement of South Africa's newest censorship regulations. The regulations prevent journalists from reporting on the deployment

See SOUTH AFRICA, Page 2

RELATED ARTICLES

■ **Bank of America** decided to end all lending to borrowers in South Africa. Page 11.

■ **Third World leaders** demanded mandatory economic blockade of South Africa. Page 2.

Soweto's Legacy: A Decade of Upheaval

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa — The Anglican priest remembers well that bloodstained Wednesday morning.

The Reverend David Nkwee was standing at the door of St. Paul's Church on Moroka Street when thousands of black youngsters came streaming by. They had walked out of school and were on their way to Orlando West High School to join thousands of others for a march to the local soccer stadium for what was billed as a peaceful protest against their segregated education.

They never made it. On Vilakazi Street, about a mile from the stadium, they were confronted by a small group of armed white policemen. Tear gas was fired, rocks were thrown, and shots rang out.

When the smoke cleared, two youths lay dead. The first to die was a member of Mr. Nkwee's congregation, Hector Petersen, 13, who was shot in the back. No one knew it at the time, but the Soweto uprising had begun.

When blacks 'are out of control, they are completely out of control.' The way to 'get them under control is to use force, more force than they can take.'

— Theuns Swanepoel, 1976 Soweto commander

Reuters

Before it ended, the flames had spread to at least 160 communities. Within little more than a week 176 people were dead, within a year at least 570. Among the casualties were the complacency of South Africa's ruling white establishment and the docility of its black majority, both shattered forever.

The echoes of that Wednesday, June 16, 1976, still haunt this white-ruled land. The young militants who have conducted the current two-year campaign of protests against white rule take inspiration and lessons from the Soweto uprising in the same way that Russian revolutionaries of 1917 looked back to the abortive rebellion of 1905.

"It has left an indelible mark on the minds of so many of us," Mr. Nkwee said on Sunday as he stood upon the spot where he watched Soweto's youth march off to their encounter with history. "It is a sad occasion, but people also look up to it with pride. Because of June 16, 1976, South Africa can never be the same."

The black organization that most benefited from the revolt was the outlawed African National Congress, which preached multiracial cooperation to a small but faithful audience before 1976. The young exiles of what is now known as the "Soweto generation" brought new blood and fresh ideas to its extensive but dormant international network. Within a few years the congress reasserted itself as the prime resistance movement, a role it has not surrendered.

The white community was al-

See SOWETO, Page 2

Dole Is Successfully Courting Right in Drive for Presidential Nomination

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Senator Bob Dole of Kansas appeared before the Republican National Convention in 1984, he was given a cold shoulder that would have been appropriate for a "tax collector for the welfare state," which is what some conservatives were calling him.

Within months, as Mr. Dole took over as Senate majority leader and started laying the groundwork for a presidential bid in 1988, he began assiduous, behind-the-scenes courtship of the party's right wing that now is moving into full public view.

Only two years after spurning him, many conservatives are praising him for being "right" on the issues, for going out of his way to solicit their views and for expediting Senate consideration of their concerns.

The difference is "overwhelming, almost impossible to describe," said Paul M. Weyrich, a conservative leader who is the national chairman of the Free Congress Political Action Committee.

But some moderate-to-liberal senators are beginning to complain that Mr. Dole's presidential campaign is getting in the way of his leadership of the Senate, and others say it may be affecting the Senate

Camera Press

Bob Dole

agenda, although probably not the outcome of votes, at least so far.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican of Connecticut, one of the more liberal Republican lawmakers, said: "Bob Dole, quite frankly, is confusing his duties as majority leader and presidential candidate, and I don't think he can do both."

A more moderate Republican senator grumbled that, because of Mr. Dole's efforts to accommodate conservatives, the Senate is being forced to grapple with legislation that might otherwise languish on the calendar.

One example was legislation brought up in April to extend U.S. anti-extortion laws to labor violence, said a senator who asked not to be quoted by name. The measure died in a filibuster, but Mr. Dole was praised by conservatives for bringing it up.

While Mr. Dole has always had a staunchly conservative voting record and a bulging portfolio of public statements to match, his public image in recent years has been that of a pragmatic moderate who was not afraid to lead the Republican senatorial majority in a break with the party's conservatives, including President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Dole's heresies have always loomed large: willingness to raise taxes, support for civil rights legislation and championship of food stamps and nutrition programs.

His image as a tough-minded independent force within the Republican Party was reinforced by biting, irreverent quips directed at the White House — at the president's key advisers, if not the president himself.

But now hardly a week passes without a statement, maneuver or public appearance from Mr. Dole

See DOLE, Page 4

Nations Pick Mediator on Greenpeace

Reuters

PARIS — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said Monday that he had agreed to act as mediator in the Rainbow Warrior dispute between France and New Zealand.

"I believe that the final decisions detailing my role have not yet been made," he said after talks with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France. "But I can confirm that I have been approached and have agreed to act as mediator when these decisions have been made."

Relations between France and New Zealand have been strained since July, when French agents sank the Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmentalist organization, in Auckland harbor. The ship's photographer was killed in the explosion.

The crew had been preparing to lead a flotilla in a protest against French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

New Zealand has demand compensation for the bombing, calling it an act of state-backed terrorism, and France has insisted that New Zealand release its two secret agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur. They are serving 10-year sentences for manslaughter in the bombing.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand has said he might allow them to serve the rest of their sentences in another country but he has ruled out letting them go free.

Commenting on the role of a mediator, Mr. Lange did not name Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar but said an individual had been chosen who was acceptable to both nations.

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Monday Results

Brazil 4, Poland 0

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Mexico, a Nation Under Stress

Hard Economic Decisions Challenge Political System

By William Stockton
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's economic crisis, which has worsened with the collapse of world oil markets, has confronted the government and the Institutional Revolutionary Party with a challenge that could threaten their strong hold over the country's life.

In Mexico, the government is synonymous with the party, which has used control over spending and economic policy to gain broad support among groups with divergent political and social agendas — particularly, the poor, labor unions and industry.

The party, known here by its Spanish initials PRI, has dominated politics and society without interruption for 57 years.

Now the party finds itself engaged in a desperate and delicate balancing act. Its ability not to teeter too far in either direction will doubtlessly shape Mexico for years to come.

On one side, creditors are demanding that Mexico agree to a radical overhaul of the economy if it is to receive continued help with its dire financial problems.

On the other side looms the prospect that if the Mexican economy is reshuffled too much, the Institutional Revolutionary Party's hold over political and economic life might be disrupted.

The changes that are being urged on Mexico not only run counter to some of its most sensitive traditions but also threaten the livelihood of the many Mexicans who have a stake, however meager, in maintaining the status quo.

"For now, we think we have gone as far as we can in economic changes," one of the country's chief economic planners said in an interview. "We have to draw a line beyond which we cannot go for economic, political and social reasons. We are at that line now."

At the moment, the Mexican government is struggling with inflation that probably will reach 80 percent this year, a staggering federal deficit that is 12 percent of the gross domestic product, interest rates exceeding 80 percent, and payments coming due on its $97 billion in foreign loans.

Because of the sharp fall in oil prices, Mexico does not have enough money this year to meet all its foreign loan obligations.

Foreign creditors, such as the International Monetary Fund, international bankers and the U.S. government are telling Mexico that if it does not substantially alter its policies, inflation will worsen, unemployment will swell and the economy will stagnate.

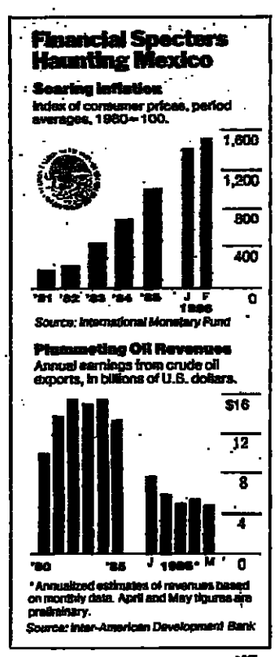
Such deterioration raises the specter of hunger and even harsher poverty for the growing numbers of Mexico's people, as well as eventual social unrest that could threaten the country's stability.

But in Mexico, fears of foreign domination, politically or economically, run very deep. One of the core issues of the Mexican Revolution that began in 1910 was the exploitation of the nation's resources and people by foreign companies. Thus, there is intense resistance in Mexico to many of the creditors' proposals, such as relaxation of the curbs on foreign investments.

Foreign creditors also would like to see the government divest itself from the economy in notable ways. The government owns and operates much of the economic order, with enterprises in oil, communications, railroads, electricity and much heavy industry. Some of these enterprises, poorly run and unprofitable, are bleeding the budget.

But the Institutional Revolutionary Party contends that a dramatic program of divestment would repudiate some of the country's fundamental tenets about governmental ownership of natural resources. This would provoke political unrest, the party fears, particularly from the left.

In terms of the Mexican people, the government's most pressing problem is inflation. While that is the most visible enemy, the federal deficit is the underlying culprit and one of the International Monetary Fund's main concerns.



The fund's negotiators are said to be pressing Mexico to try to reduce its deficit to 6 percent of the gross domestic product, which would be half the rate so far this year. In 1985, the deficit rose to nearly 10 percent of that measure.

The Mexican government is well aware that the deficit is directly responsible for inflation, as well as

See MEXICO, Page 2

Soviet Counters Threat To Allies in Third World

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is stepping up support for its embattled Third World allies, apparently in response to increasing U.S. assistance to anti-Communist insurgencies, according to Reagan administration officials and rebel sources.

The sources reported that more sophisticated Soviet arms are being used in Afghanistan, that additional Soviet pilots and advisers are arriving in northern Ethiopia and that Cuban troops are moving to the front lines in Angola in preparation for new government offensives against the insurgents.

U.S. analysts are watching these developments closely for clues to any new directions in Moscow's policy toward its Third World allies since Mikhail S. Gorbachev took power 15 months ago.

Of particular interest to these specialists is the Soviet leader's attitude toward the five regional conflicts that the Reagan administration has singled out as battlegrounds for challenging Soviet influence: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

To date, these analysts note a continued strong commitment by the Soviet Union to its closest allies. Moscow has just pledged additional military support for Libya and already has sent the country SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles.

It also has promised Syria more arms, and there are unconfirmed Israeli press reports that Moscow is about to give Syria the highly accurate SAM-23 ground-to-ground missile, which has a 250-mile (400-kilometer) range.

Despite this Soviet response to U.S. pressure, American experts on Soviet policy detect a reluctance by Moscow to take on any new burdens.

In the case of at least one ally, Mozambique, the Soviet Union seems hesitant to increase its aid significantly, even though the Marxist regime there is struggling against a spreading anti-Communist insurgency and is dependent mainly on Soviet arms.

But this Soviet pattern has not been evident in the nations where the superpowers have clients vying for power.

In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has begun a new offensive against U.S.-backed rebels, increasing the size of its forces there by several thousand to about 120,000 and making wide use for the first time of its fastest ground-attack plane, the Su-25, to avoid rebel missiles.

In Angola, the Soviet Union has replaced all the war matériel that the Angolan Army lost last year in

See THIRD, Page 2

Prosecutor Testifies Marcos Sought Sham Aquino Trial

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president, personally intervened to obtain acquittals of military personnel in the Aquino murder trial last year, the chief prosecutor at the trial said Monday.

Manuel Herrera, the prosecutor, told a government board of inquiry in Manila that Mr. Marcos asked judges and prosecutors to conduct a sham hearing and hinted that compliance would be rewarded, news agencies reported from Manila.

Mr. Herrera removed himself from the trial before the court acquitted all of the accused in December in the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. The inquiry is being held to determine if the case should be reopened.

Mr. Aquino, a longtime political rival of Mr. Marcos, was the husband of Corazon C. Aquino, now the country's president. His slaying in August 1983 thrust Mrs. Aquino into prominence and led her to challenge Mr. Marcos in presidential elections in February.

The Supreme Court created a three-man commission this month to evaluate testimony on charges of collusion and suppression of evidence during the 1985 trial. The 10-month trial involved charges against 26 persons accused of taking part in the killing of Mr. Aquino and Rolando Galman, who was alleged by military authorities to have been the assassin.

All but one of the accused were members of the armed forces. Three were generals, including General Fabian C. Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces and a key aide to Mr. Marcos. All 26 pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Herrera told the commission that Mr. Marcos summoned the presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran, the two other presiding judges and the prosecutors for a two-hour meeting in January 1985, before the trial began, and asked them to conduct a sham trial, news agencies reported.

The chief prosecutor quoted the former president as saying at the end of the discussion: "Thank you for coming. Thank you for your cooperation. I know how to reciprocate."

Mr. Herrera said he had recommended that all 26 defendants be charged as principals in the assassination and held in prison.

But he said that Mr. Marcos urged that they be divided into different categories, adding that the "boys are frantic" after learning that they might be lodged in jail.

Eventually, 17 were charged as principals in the slaying. General Ver and seven others were charged as as accessories, and the civilian was charged as an accomplice.

This allowed senior officers charged as accessories to post bail. The soldiers were kept in a military camp after Manila prisons reported either that they were full or that they could not guarantee the safety of the prisoners.

Mr. Herrera quoted Mr. Marcos as saying that he wanted the Sandiganbayan — a special court that normally dealt with graft cases against minor government officials — to try the accused and that Judge Pamaran agreed.

The Philippine press quoted Mr. Herrera in April as saying that Mr. Marcos had ordered a sham trial, but this was the first time that he has made the allegation under oath.

The Associated Press

Ferdinand E. Marcos, in exile in Honolulu.

SOUTH AFRICA: *Millions of Blacks Boycott Work*

(Continued from Page 1)

or actions of security forces, so that it is impossible, under the regulations, to say, for instance, whether the police patrolled in central Johannesburg, or whether the army set up roadblocks around Soweto.

According to official figures, 31 persons have died since the decree took effect, bringing the total in 21 months of turmoil to over 1,650.

South Africa, a leading columnist wrote Monday, had crossed "the line that separates authoritarian from totalitarian societies."

"South Africa is today a country without a free press, without the rule of law, without the full protection of the courts and without the basic human rights to speak freely, to assemble or to protest," Ken Owen wrote in the Johannesburg daily newspaper, Business Day, which he edits.

In the nation's segregated, three-chamber Parliament, Pierre Cronje, a white, opposition legislator, said a "bloodbath" could have taken place in South Africa without people knowing about it because of the censorship. Comments in Parliament are exempted from censorship.

[Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist leader, said Monday she was being placed under partial house arrest and would be prohibited from speaking to the news media, The Associated Press reported. "I am to be restricted to my house from 6 P.M. to 8 A.M. every day for the duration of the state of emergency," she said.]

The general strike hit hardest in the nation's wealthiest areas around Johannesburg, where virtually the entire two-million population of Soweto stayed home.

Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information, said in Pretoria: "Police and security forces are on standby or on patrol at any place where trouble could be expected."

The authorities have justified the emergency decree by suggesting it was necessary to head off massive and violent displays of black defiance.

Louis Nel, the government's information chief, told the state-controlled radio Monday that purported plans for an insurrection had been foiled. But the newly introduced restrictions on access to black areas, and on reporting of the deployment of security forces, made it difficult for reporters to gauge whether this was true.

The general strike left central Johannesburg half-deserted. While some whites went to their offices, the streets, normally filled with blacks, were empty, stores were shuttered and whites took to menial tasks usually left to blacks, such as pumping gasoline and running super—market check—outs.

[Some businessmen carried guns to work, Reuters reported from Johannesburg. In the whites-only northern suburbs of Johannesburg, wealthy residents hired private security guards with guns to thwart any attack from nearby black townships.]

In Soweto, Johannesburg's huge, black satellite, many streets seemed deserted and some residents told reporters they were staying indoors rather than risk danger on the streets.

The government, said Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize and a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, is "trampling our dignity under foot and rubbing our noses in the dust."

The bishop said he had personally been searched twice by security force personnel in Soweto, where, he said, "There is a sullen kind of peace."

The Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said at a church meeting in Cape Town that the British and American governments continued to make excuses for South Africa's apartheid policies.

President Ronald Reagan, he said, had urged restraint. "For God's sake, Mr. President, how much more restraint can we show?"

"Who are these people walking around with shotguns and rifles?" he said, referring to the security forces. "How many white children have died at our hands?"

■ 3 Germans Released

The South African authorities have released three West Germans who were detained in connection with the state of emergency, the West German Foreign Ministry said Monday, according to an Associated Press reported from Bonn. Two other West Germans are still in custody.

SOWETO: *Decade of Upheaval*

(Continued from Page 1)

tered, too. The monolithic facade of white rule cracked as the corporate community for the first time stepped forward to criticize government policies and the rigid apartheid system of racial segregation.

The government ultimately embarked on a program of reform that has splintered its ranks and whose outcome is uncertain even though its goal, sharing power with other racial groups while maintaining white control, seems clear.

But perhaps the biggest impact of the uprising was on the Sowetans themselves, the youths who led this modern-day children's crusade and their elders who were stunned, frightened and, eventually, radicalized by their fiery youngsters.

Hundreds died in the resulting violence, and between 8,000 and 10,000 fled South Africa. Many others are in jail or have gone underground in recent days.

The ostensible reason for the protest that day was anger about a state requirement that black high school students study and take some of their courses in Afrikaans, the language of South Africa's ruling white minority, in order to graduate. Behind the protest was an untapped but bitter rage at the inferiority of their segregated education and anger at their parents for not doing something about it.

The youths first reacted to the police gunfire by scattering into back alleys. Then they regrouped and began to attack virtually anyone and anything that could be identified with apartheid.

The violence spread quickly to other black townships and lingered for nearly a year. In many ways it presaged the unrest of the past two years. Blacks identified with the apartheid system such as policemen and administrative officers were singled out for attack.

To put down the rebellion, the authorities encouraged certain sections of the black community to help. Migrant workers in Soweto, who resented the students' heavy-handed tactics in issuing and enforcing calls for a general strike, eventually helped to crush them, just as black vigilantes today are battling militants for control of some townships.

"Before 1976 we were so timid that a white policeman of 19 could order around 20 or 30 grown men and we would say nothing," says Tamsanqua Kambule, a mathematics professor who then was the principal of Orlando High School. "Now my 12-year-old son thinks nothing of a policeman with a gun. It's an absolutely new attitude. I didn't think I'd live to see it."

Others drew different lessons. Retired Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel, the white police officer who ordered his men to open fire that fateful day, said last week that the police should have been allowed to kill more protesters at the beginning of the trouble.

"With the blacks, when they are out of control, they are completely out of control," he told The Weekly Mail newspaper here. "The only way you can get them under control is to use force, more force than they can take."

MEXICO: *Economic Stress Weakens Political System*

(Continued from Page 1)

high interest rates and a severe credit crunch for industry that could choke off industrial output, which, in turn, could put more Mexicans out of work.

Mexico has slashed its spending in the last four years. In 1981, before the economic crisis began, government spending accounted for 32 percent of the gross domestic product. In the 1986 budget, it accounts for just 18 percent, according to government officials.

"Don't tell us we haven't cut our budget enough," said a budget official. "We think these are impressive budget cuts, particularly when viewed over the last four years. We cannot cut any more."

The party's particular problem is that it has always governed — and in the process establishing Latin America's most impressive record of political stability — by controlling groups, from the left and the right, by fiscal and economic policies.

A cornerstone of the party's power is Mexico's vast population of poor — about 40 percent of the nearly 80 million people. They work for the minimum wage, or less, and struggle to keep tortillas and beans on the table. They live in substandard housing, often lack running water in their homes and have little prospect for advancement.

In many ways, the Institutional Revolutionary Party has tried to take care of them, providing subsidized food and extensive and largely free health care, building houses and schools and a host of other services.

While this has won political loyalty of the poor and substantially improved their lot over recent decades, and no one knows how far this large, and traditionally passive, group can be denied before repercussions develop.

To foster industrial growth, the government has protected industry from foreign competitors. Many Mexican industries have made substantial profits over the years without the necessity of reinvesting capital or worrying about product quality.

Labor unions are another essential part of the power base. In recent years they generally have supported the government's attempts to fight inflation by accepting wage increases less than the overall inflation rate. Real wages in Mexico have declined by 30 percent in the last four years.

But the unions could be a powerful, even threatening voice, if the government makes further budget cuts, which would almost certainly mean huge layoffs among the country's two million government employees, whose unions are quite powerful.

"It's a delicately balanced system," commented a senior legislator. "If you upset it much in any direction, there can be problems."

TRADE: *The Tougher U.S. Position*

(Continued from Page 1)

trade war, leading to substantial disruption of trade and finance.

"I'm really quite worried about what's going on," said Isaiah Frank, chairman of the international economics department at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. "The administration is no longer operating under the kind of international constraints against protectionism that were effective in the past."

John A. Mathieson, senior international economist at SRI International, formerly the Stanford Research Institute, said: "The trading system is now under great strain. The economic reality of almost stagnant world trade has been translated into the political reality of pressures to protect markets — not just here but in all countries."

In Washington, the pressures are coming from Congress, where there is mounting ferment and frustration over the huge U.S. trade deficit, which reached $148.5 billion last year and which some experts say could increase to as much as $170 billion this year.

The Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives last month pushed through a trade bill, which would sharply curb presidential discretion in weighing retaliation against purportedly unfair foreign trade barriers.

President Ronald Reagan has vilified the bill as severely protectionist "kamikaze legislation."

The Senate is due to take up trade legislation before the summer recess.

Political analysts say that the administration hopes to lessen the risk of what could be a presidential veto just before the midterm congressional elections in November.

Senate Republicans have been as insistent as House Democrats on the need for a more aggressive trade policy.

Facing pressures from both parties, the White House has taken, in the last nine months, nearly two dozen trade actions aimed either at protecting domestic industries or forcing foreign markets open with a threat of U.S. retaliation if the foreign government does not act.

The results have been to severely undermine the administration's professed commitment to resisting protectionism.

■ EC Issues Warning

EC foreign ministers decided Monday to impose tariffs on U.S. wheat, rice and corn gluten feed if Washington applies higher customs duties on certain EC products in July, Agence France-Presse reported from Luxembourg.

Such exports from the United States were valued at around $1 billion in 1984. Washington has said that it would impose higher customs duties on certain EC imports of cheese, spirits and processed vegetables on July 1 if the community does not suspend tariffs imposed on U.S. grain purchased by Spain.

Spain joined the community on Jan. 1 and, in compliance with EC regulations, must levy taxes on U.S. grain.

Third World Demands a Blockade of South Africa

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Third World leaders demanded on Monday a mandatory economic blockade of South Africa while European Community countries debated a series of limited measures to express disapproval of the state of emergency.

The calls for sanctions came at a special United Nations conference here timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots. Several speakers, including the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the American black leader and 1984 presidential candidate, criticized the United States, Britain and West Germany for refusing to take part.

In Luxembourg, West European foreign ministers postponed a decision on a limited embargo on imports of South African farm products. They also issued a joint diplomatic protest to South Africa.

The strongest support for firm EC action against South Africa has come from Denmark and Ireland. The major opposition has come from Britain and West Germany, South Africa's largest trading partners in Western Europe.

Many Western countries have resisted growing pressure from Third World nations for mandatory sanctions on the ground that they would hurt the black population without assuring change.

The chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, called on the UN meeting to organize "full-scale sanctions" against South Africa to force the government to see reason. He said an oil embargo would severely damage the South African economy.

"The purpose of applying sanctions is to create conditions for peace and avoid a bloodbath," he said.

The conference, which ends Friday, is unlikely to have much effect on Western governments that have made it clear they will not be bound by its recommendations.

Last September, the European Community debated possible economic sanctions against South Africa. The bloc then took a series of largely symbolic measures.

EC countries closed their embassies in South Africa on Monday as a gesture of sympathy with the black majority over the deaths at Soweto. A diplomatic protest was delivered to the South African ambassador by the Netherlands, acting president of the community.

The limited list of measures against South Africa under consideration by the European Community will be presented to a meeting in The Hague on June 26 and 27. Measures being considered include a ban on the import of fruit, vegetables and wine.

WORLD BRIEFS

35 Laotian Refugees Slain in Thailan

BANGKOK (AP) — Armed men killed 35 Laotian refugees a wounded 14 in a weekend attack at Huay Pum village near Laotian border, Colonel Anusorn Krisnaserani, deputy spokes the Thai Army, said Monday.

A district official near Huay Pum, who was contacted by telep described a massacre in which rifle butts were used to kill 18 childre in which adults were gunned down in the village of about 140 pe

The official, who insisted on anonymity, said that all 50 h buildings there were burned down. He said the raiders were Laotian soldiers or hill tribesmen who had come into conflict wit Laotians. Huay Pum is three miles (about five kilometers) fro Laotian border and about 430 miles north of Bangkok.

Canada Charges 7 Sikhs in Bomb P

HAMILTON, Ontario (UPI) — Seven Sikhs were charged t with conspiracy to destroy India's Parliament buildings and to kil child of a member of the Parliament. They were ordered held in until a bail hearing Thursday.

The men were charged with conspiring with Sikhs in the Nether and India to damage or destroy the Parliament buildings with explo They also were accused of conspiring to kidnap a child of a lawma force him to help place the explosives, of conspiring to derail a tra trains and of conspiring to blow up an oil tank or refinery.

A prosecutor, Dean Paquette, said the case against the men "substantial" and involved evidence from wiretaps. He said the al crimes occurred between Sept. 1, 1985 and last weekend.

EC to Normalize Its Ties With Turke

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — The European Community over Greek objections to the normalization of relations with Turke Monday and scheduled its first meeting with Turkish ministers years, EC officials said.

The EC froze its association agreement with Turkey after the mi coup there in 1980, and no meetings have been held since under the accord. But the community has been seeking to gradually normali since the military ceded some of its powers to the government of Minister Turgut Ozal, who was elected in 1983. Turkey has expr interest in joining the EC.

Greece's European affairs minister, Theodoros Pangalos, said afte meeting Monday that his government would respect the decision majority of EC states. The meeting under the association agreement be held Sept. 16 in Brussels, the officials said.

Curfew Is Imposed in Holy Indian C

NEW DELHI (AP) — An indefinite curfew was imposed in Allahabad after four persons were killed and 50 were injured in widespread violence, authorities said Monday.

Moslems and Hindus fought each other Sunday with rocks, firebombs, iron bars and bamboo staves, according to the Allahabad police chief, Uma Shankar Bajpai. News reports said rioters interrupted electric power Sunday night, plunging one city district into darkness.

Mr. Bajpai said a curfew was imposed in five districts of Allahabad, a Hindu holy city at the confluence of two rivers in northern Uttar Pradesh state. The violence was triggered by the Moslem demolition of a Hindu shop under construction behind a mosque, officials said.

Berlin Issues New Cards to Envoys

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany began issuing new identity c to diplomats crossing between East and West Berlin on Monday, We diplomatic sources said. The cards replace passport checks contest members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The United States, France and Britain protested last month when Germany stopped accepting diplomatic cards and demanded passpo Berlin crossing points. East Germany then exempted American, Fr and British diplomats from the ruling, but those of other NATO coun were forced to make detours to cross into West Berlin through point covered by sensitive inter-Berlin agreements. On June 7, East Ger announced it would drop the passport controls and issue new cards could not be forged.

It was unclear whether East Germany would uphold its deci introduced with the passport checks, to issue visas at the East-West b border to members of Military Missions based in West Berlin.

U.S. Prisoner Tally Hits Half Millio

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The number of people in U.S. pri passed the half-million mark last year, and overcrowding prompte states to free thousands of inmates, the federal government said Mon

The Bureau of Justice Statistics said that as of Dec. 31, 1985, there 503,601 men and women in state and federal prisons, 39,000 more the year before. The maximum prison capacity, however, was 465,512 inmates. By the year's end, the report said, the nation's pri were operating from 6 percent to 21 percent above capacity. Nine states reported 18,617 early releases in 1985 because of crowding, m 1,000 more than in 1984.

For the Record

Striking Swedish health and social workers said they would return work at midnight Monday after mediators appealed to them to end a day strike that has closed hospitals and government offices. *(Reut*

The Norwegian authorities said high radiation levels had been found freshwater fish since the April 26 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear pl in the Soviet Union. They advised Norwegians on Monday against eat some fish. *(Reut*

A bomb killed three Pakistani policemen in Peshawar on Monday, than 24 hours after another blast derailed an express train near the bo town, killing one person. *(Reut*

President Siad Barre of Somalia is to resume his duties next week. was injured in a traffic accident May 23. He is scheduled to leave hospital in Saudi Arabia next week and return to work, the Som information minister, Colonel Mohammed Omar Jess, said Sunday. *(R*

Correction

In a special report on May 8, the International Herald Trib incorrectly identified the architectural firm responsible for redesign Union Station in St. Louis, Missouri. The correct firm is Hellmuth, Ob & Kassabaum Inc., of St. Louis.

THIRD: *Soviet Boosts Aid to Alli*

(Continued from Page 1)

its offensive against guerrilla forces that are backed by South Africa and the United States.

Top Cuban and Soviet military commanders also have been helping the government plan a new bid to capture the headquarters of the rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, in southeast Angola.

A new Angolan offensive was launched against rebel strongholds in the south on May 27 with the participation of Cuban troops, according to spokesmen in Washington for Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. That claim has not been independently confirmed.

After initiating a $15-million to $20-million program of covert aid to anti-Communist rebels in Angola late last year, the Reagan administration decided in March to send shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Angola and Afghanistan.

In Ethiopia, rebels fighting for the independence of Eritrea province say that 4,000 to 5,000 additional Soviet technicians and pilots recently arrived in the provincial capital of Asmara to assist Ethiopia in preparing for its ninth attempt to seize the rebel headquarters Nakfa.

A new government offensive expected to begin there late t month or in early July, according Bereket Habte Selassie, a spok man at the United Nations for t Eritrean People's Liberation Fro

Of the five major East-West r gional conflicts mentioned repe edly by President Ronald Reag only Cambodia and Nicarag have seen any signs of a lull in t fighting this year.

Analysts attributed that to t major military gains made by So et-supported governments in bo countries against their guerrilla o ponents last year.

Despite the increased Sovi commitment to countering U.S backed insurgencies, Reagan a ministration analysts say they s no evidence that the new leadersh under Mr. Gorbachev has devise any special "doctrine" to deal wit the Reagan policy of aiding ant Communist resistance movement

Administration analysts sa Moscow has been in the throes of full-scale reassessment of its rel tions with its Marxist allies for sev eral years, and that its interest i the Third World has waned sinc Mr. Gorbachev took office.

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U.S. High Court Plans To Invalidate Part of Deficit Law, Report Says

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court reportedly has decided to strike down an important part of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law to balance the federal budget, but the court made no ruling Monday.

The Supreme Court correspondent for ABC News, Tim O'Brien, reported Sunday night that the court was to issue a 7-2 ruling on Monday upholding an earlier ruling that the legislation violates the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers.

The law empowers the comptroller general to order across-the-board spending cuts when the deficit-reduction charges are not met. On Feb. 7, a special three-judge federal panel ruled that because the comptroller general is an employee of Congress, he cannot exercise budget-cutting responsibilities that are the province of the executive branch.

Mr. O'Brien said in his report Monday that while he had not obtained a copy of the opinion, he had been told of its contents, including that it was written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger with an important concurring opinion by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

The court had scheduled three rulings Monday but issued only two, fueling speculation that the justices, reacting to the ABC story, had pulled back their decision. Informed sources, however, said the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings opinion simply was not close to completion.

Asked for comment Monday, the Washington bureau chief of ABC News, George Watson, said the network stood behind its report.

In 1979, Mr. O'Brien reported four rulings before they came down. The court later transferred a print shop employee believed to have been the source of the disclosures.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act sets a series of targets for reducing the deficit to zero by 1991. When those targets are not met, the law automatically triggers the budget cuts necessary to achieve the target, based on calculations provided by the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office.

The GAO — headed by the comptroller general, who is an employe of Congress — would certify the final results and report them to the president, who would be required to make the cuts.

If the court were to declare this provision unconstitutional, the rest of the law would remain in effect. Legislators, anticipating the constitutional challenge, included a provision under which the OMB and the CBO would continue to calculate the necessary cuts, but they would not be triggered automatically. Congress would have to pass a joint resolution requiring the cuts, and it would have to be signed by the president.

Most observers have said they believe that striking down the enforcement mechanism would negate the law.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, said Sunday that he and Senators Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, and Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, were prepared to amend the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, which gives Congress the ability to remove the comptroller. Removing that ability, he said, would eliminate the separation-of-powers problem.

Reuters-United Press International

Senators Phil Gramm, left, and Warren B. Rudman outside the Supreme Court building.

Shuttle Loss Was Science's Loss

Other Projects Delayed, and Scientists Fear Brain Drain

By Douglas Feaver
Washington Post Service

PASADENA, California — When the space shuttle Challenger exploded Jan. 28, killing its crew of seven, media coverage of the Voyager space probe's flyby of Uranus abruptly ended.

Now scientists fear that the loss of publicity for an unmanned scientific space venture, long the poor cousin in the U.S. exploration of the heavens, was just the beginning of the cost the scientific community will pay for the shuttle explosion.

With the shuttle grounded, and Titan and Delta rocket launchings delayed because of subsequent accidents, once-in-a-lifetime launching dates have come and gone, and the competition is increasing to find bookings on future launches.

Scientists worry that the Pentagon will pre-empt most nonmilitary launches, particularly when it gets into intensive testing of President Ronald Reagan's program for a space-based missile defense.

As for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its first priority after recovering from the shuttle disaster will be to push its goal of building and supplying a space station, which will also require many shuttle missions.

As a result, the space science community is concerned about keeping its best people and attracting new blood at a time when the future is at best murky. "If young people perceive that space is not where the action is, we'll lose them," said Frank B. McDonald, NASA's chief scientist.

The last major U.S. scientific space probe — Pioneer to Venus — was launched in 1978. It seems probable that the next one will be at least a decade later. Several scientific programs, including a major U.S. probe of Halley's comet, were eliminated from the NASA budget by the Reagan administration in 1981 in what one scientist called the "slaughter of the innocents."

> **'We're losing a great deal of momentum in a high-visibility area.'**
>
> — *Frank B. McDonald, NASA's chief scientist*

"What happens is we're going to be several years late starting new missions," Mr. McDonald said. "We're going to be marking time. We're losing a great deal of momentum in a high-visibility area."

Nonetheless, and despite budgetary pressures, scientific space missions will remain an important part of NASA, Mr. McDonald and other NASA officials said. Science programs account for about 10 percent of NASA's $7.5-billion annual budget.

Lost on Challenger were several experiments and a satellite relay station that were needed to enable a future telescope to function in space; the telescope project has since been postponed. Lost in the aftermath of Challenger were the two launches scheduled in May for the scientific missions named Ulysses and Galileo.

Ulysses was supposed to fly by Jupiter, where it would pick up a gravity boost to carry it out of the planetary plane and on top of the poles of the sun, never before recorded from that angle. Galileo was to orbit Jupiter and send a probe into that planet's atmosphere. Both missions had to be launched last month to take advantage of Earth's position relative to Jupiter.

The possible launch date for Galileo is December 1987; Ulysses could be launched in July 1988. However, both require a working shuttle for launch, and it is unclear how long it will take NASA to meet recommendations of the Rogers commission on making the shuttle safer.

Both missions also present new challenges for the shuttle. Ulysses and Galileo are to be launched from the shuttle's cargo bay by a previously untried liquid-fueled upper-stage booster system, and both must carry a nuclear source of electricity because they will travel too far from the sun to use solar cells.

Those circumstances have regenerated safety questions after the shuttle explosion and the Soviet power plant accident at Chernobyl. Although NASA officials say they think they can handle the problem, they will have to answer more questions in advance about safety than they have in the past.

Tom Donahue, a professor at the University of Michigan who is an experimenter on the Galileo project, said, "We've been living with this since the decision to reduce the space program and use the shuttle as the only means of access to space for all activities."

Asked how he would justify purely scientific space missions, he said, "All that we're offering is a possibility of understanding how the universe got here, how it was formed, how it was developed. If mankind doesn't need that kind of information, then I'm very sorry for mankind."

Galileo, Ulysses and the space telescope are just three of many NASA scientific projects that have been designed to fly on the shuttle.

The loss of Challenger "is a major disaster for the astronomical community," said Peter B. Boyce, executive officer of the American Astronomical Society.

In U.S. Crusade, 'Adult' Magazines Lose Exposure

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More than 8,000 convenience stores across the United States have removed "adult" magazines from their shelves since the beginning of this year, according to distributors, and the magazines' sales are suffering.

Some drugstore and convenience-store chains removed the magazines after they received letters from a commission on pornography formed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

The letters notified the chains that they had been identified as being involved in "the sale or distribution of pornography" and that they would be listed in the commission's report.

Others withdrew the magazines in response to boycotts or picketing, mainly by church groups and sometimes by women's organizations.

The National Federation for Decency, a Christian group based in Tupelo, Mississippi, that organized picketing at hundreds of convenience stores on Saturday, said the number of outlets selling adult magazines had decreased by 20,000 over the last three years.

The industry, with revenues of hundreds of millions of dollars a year, is fighting back. It has sued the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography in an effort to bar it from discouraging the retailing of magazines whose sales are protected by law.

But the industry is losing ground against what some experts say is a major change in sexual attitudes and tolerance.

Legal experts say that most of the material involved would not meet the definition of "obscene" established by the U.S. Supreme Court, and therefore could not legally be banned. Under local laws or company policy, many of the magazines already were only being sold from behind counters and on request.

In the stores where they were offered on a rack with other magazines, most were displayed on upper shelves or wrapped in plain covers or behind blinders.

John M. Harrington, executive vice president of the Council for Periodical Distributors Associations, an industry trade group in New York, said the loss of retail outlets for magazines "obviously" would affect sales "because the loss of retail coverage is devastating.

"All magazines are basically impulse items at retail," he said. "The less opportunity you have to make a suitable impression on a possible buyer, there's fewer sales."

The trend toward limiting the retail outlets has prompted protests from publishers, distributors and some civil libertarians.

"We see it as a censorship problem," said Christopher M. Finan, director of the Media Coalition of distributors, booksellers and publishers, based in New York.

"It's not reflective of any great ground swell of support for anti-porn legislation," he said. "It's part of the ongoing agitation by well-organized groups representing a small part of the population, egged on and encouraged by a national administration that shares their perception of what is appropriate reading matter."

But even if the movement to limit sales of the magazines is not one that could be sustained in courts and legislatures, it has precedents, according to Walter Dellinger, a professor at the Duke University School of Law.

He pointed out that consumers who picketed and boycotted helped launch the civil rights movement.

The trend has accelerated this year. Playboy and Penthouse magazines were removed from about 4,500 7-Eleven convenience stores owned by Southland Corp. after the parent company received a letter in February from the commission on pornography.

Joint Chiefs Tell Reagan They Back SALT Stance

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff have sent a secret policy document to President Ronald Reagan that supports any decision he makes on the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty without disclosing that some of them favor adherence to the weapons limits in the agreement, according to Pentagon sources.

The military chiefs worded the document in the hope of avoiding an open policy split with Mr. Reagan and keeping themselves out of the political storm they foresaw if the president abandoned the arms pact, the sources said.

But lawmakers are expected to seek their personal views on whether the United States should abandon the limits of SALT-2. Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said he intended to summon the chiefs before his committee.

Several senators also want to question the chiefs. But Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that he would not let the committee be a forum for such cross-examination. What Mr. Reagan does about the treaty Mr. Goldwater said, "is none of Congress's business."

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs, initiated the document sent to Mr. Reagan. Sources said it stated that the chiefs' primary interest was to get new generations of strategic missiles, bombers and submarines deployed.

The question of whether this can be done better within the limits of SALT-2 or outside them is a political call for the president, not the military, the document contends.

Mr. Reagan has announced that the United States will abandon the limits of SALT-2.

The chiefs, in debating their position on SALT-2, knew from meetings with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the secretary strongly opposed continuing to observe the treaty.

Also, according to sources, there was widespread agreement among the chiefs that the Soviet Union had been violating SALT-2 by encoding telemetry from its missiles on test flights and by deploying about 70 new SS-25 missiles.

They sympathized with the president's plight, in which he would seem to tolerate such violations if he continued to observe the pact.

A counterargument, sources said, was that anything that limited how many nuclear warheads the Soviet Union targeted on the United States would ease the military's problems in countering them. The Soviet Union does scrap missiles to comply with the treaty.

Without SALT-2, these missiles could be available for a "breakout," a sudden deployment of warheads, sources said.

Reuters-UPI

Admiral William J. Crowe

As for new strategic weapons, the sources said, the chiefs agreed and told Mr. Reagan that the Soviet Union was not likely to build such weapons any faster in the near future without SALT-2 than with the limits being observed.

Access to Trade Markets Tops Uruguay's Worries

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO — On a recent trip to Egypt, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay asked the manager of the Hotel Luxor where the hotel bought its beef.

"He said it was imported from France, at a price that almost made me faint," said Mr. Sanguinetti, whose country's primary export is beef. "It was about a third of what the meat would have cost in Europe."

At the same time, he said, the United States is offering beef to Brazil, Uruguay's northern neighbor, for half what it would cost in the United States.

Those stories, Mr. Sanguinetti said, reveal what is for Uruguay and most of Latin America a bigger problem than foreign debt and keeping the military out of government.

Access to markets, he said, will be "the No. 1 topic" during a five-day visit to Washington and New York that began Monday. His trip is the first state visit to the United States by a Uruguayan president in more than 30 years.

"It's very difficult, after 12 years of dictatorship," Mr. Sanguinetti continued, "to re-establish a democracy, to consider the natural demands of the people, who think that democracy, besides bringing liberty, also comes with bread under the arm, and to pay the foreign debt, all this while also confronting the protectionist measures of the developed countries."

He and other government officials depicted Uruguay as one of the innocent victims of a trade war between the United States and the European Community, arguing that subsidies by the two economic giants were hurting Uruguay's chances of selling its products, particularly beef and rice, on world markets. Mr. Sanguinetti said the value of the country's agricultural exports fell 15 percent last year even though production rose by 10 percent.

He said Uruguay wanted to follow what he described as rational and pragmatic economic policies, abandoning the statism of the past and turning to free-market policies. To accomplish that, Mr. Sanguinetti said, Uruguay needs "a situation in which agricultural prices are more normal."

Despite its problems, Uruguay gives the appearance of having made a smooth transition to democracy just 15 months after Mr. Sanguinetti took office, ending 12 years of military rule.

His Colorado Party lacks a majority in Congress, but the major opposition group, the National, or Blanco, Party, has advocated "governability," meaning it will not block the president's ability to govern.

To that end, the Blancos recently joined the Colorados and the smaller parties of left and right in an agreement to put through Congress an extensive package of legislation sought by Mr. Sanguinetti.

However, one major issue threatens this consensus attitude: whether members of the Uruguayan armed forces should be put on trial for the killings, torture and disappearances that occurred during the military's campaign in the 1970s to wipe out the Tupamaros, an urban guerrilla group.

As part of the negotiations that led the armed forces to call elections in 1984, Mr. Sanguinetti made a commitment to the military not to initiate trials or investigations of the military as an institution but said he would let individual prosecutions proceed on a case-by-case basis wherever the courts found sufficient evidence.

However, human rights groups, families of victims and the political left have complained that no civilian judge has yet been permitted to question a member of the military.

AP

Julio María Sanguinetti

Thousands of Doctors Join Strike in Ontario

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Thousands of doctors are striking here in an effort to force the provincial government to relent in a long dispute over physicians' fees.

More than half of the 17,000 doctors in Ontario province closed their offices Thursday or walked away from hospital posts, according to the striking doctors and surveys by the Toronto Star newspaper. The walkout was called by the Ontario Medical Association.

Virtually all elective surgery has been postponed during the strike, and emergency rooms are overflowing. There were no reports of patients suffering, but public anger is on the rise because of the strike's inconvenience.

The Canadian Medical Association, in a gesture of support for the strikers, has called on doctors elsewhere to refuse to honor the Ontario government's health insurance.

The immediate issue in the contest with the Ontario premier, David R. Peterson, is whether the doctors will be able to charge patients as much as they wish or whether they will be forced to adhere to rates set by the government.

Canada has one of the most extensive public insurance programs for medical and hospital care in the world. Although hospitals are privately owned and citizens may select their own doctors, medical bills are paid by tax-supported government insurance programs administered by the provinces.

For the most part, the medical system is run by the doctors, but provincial governments play an important role in setting rates. About one in 10 doctors in Ontario "extra bill," or levy an additional charge above the government rate that patients must pay on their own.

Concerned that this practice will result in a de facto two-tier health system, with those unable to pay the extra charge receiving inferior care, Parliament enacted legislation two years ago to reduce federal transfer payments to those provinces where doctors levy the extra charge.

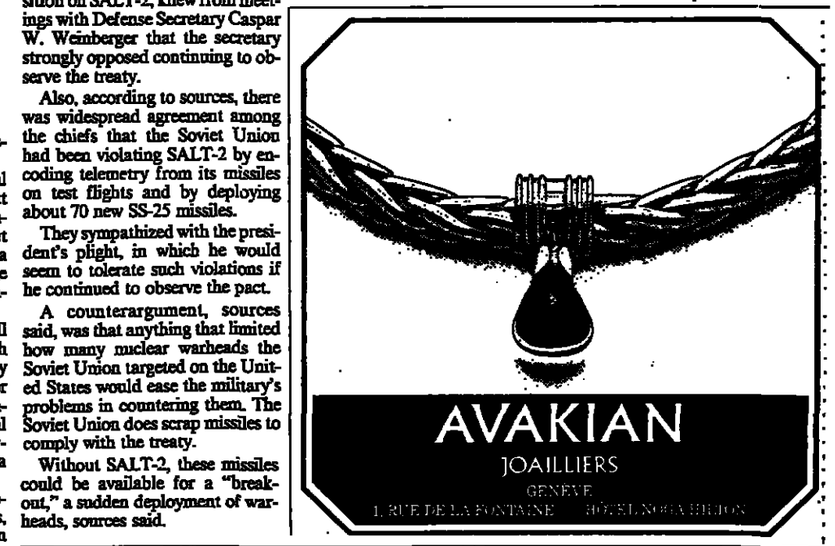
After months of inconclusive negotiations with Ontario doctors, Mr. Peterson proposed legislation banning the practice and threatened to impose penalties of up to $7,000 on those who persisted.

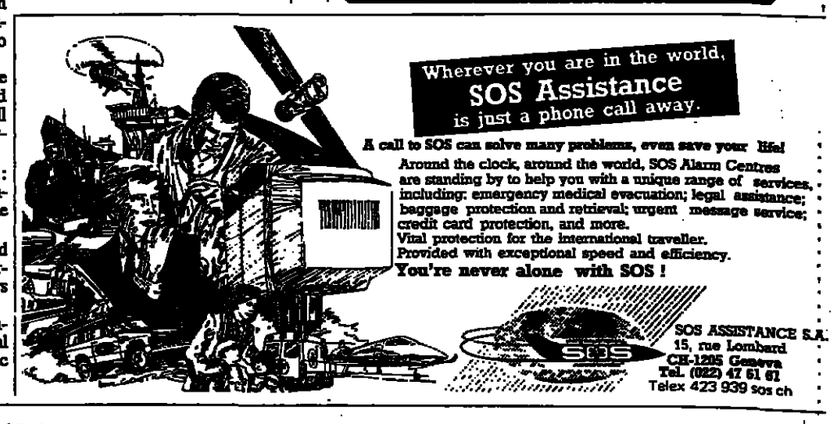
Protesting physicians say the most important principle involved in the conflict is whether they will be free to practice without interference by bureaucrats.

Dr. Heather Shapiro said: "We're not doing this for the money; we're doing this because of the limitations on our freedom."

The physicians do not contend that they face hard times. The average net income for Ontario doctors is well over $100,000.

Surveys taken by the government, newspapers and the medical association indicate a lack of public support for the doctors.





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HILTON INTERNATIONAL EUROPE

Socialists Might Lose Majority in Spanish Vote

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

VITORIA, Spain — Polls are indicating that Felipe González's Socialist Party could lose its absolute parliamentary majority in elections scheduled for Sunday.

In such a case, Mr. González has said, the Socialists would seek to govern as a minority party. Campaign aides say one reason is that discontent in the Basque country and other highly independent regions has turned into a likely political setback.

Every poll predicts that the Socialist Party, a moderate center-left grouping, will win far more seats than any party in the divided opposition. But a typical poll, published Sunday by the nation's leading newspaper, El País, projected that the Socialists would win only 167 to 194 seats in the Congress of Deputies, where they now have 202 and need 176 for a majority.

The projected losses include a total of as many as 15 seats in the Basque region, Catalonia, Galicia and Navarre, and all to regional parties.

Mr. González, who had expressed worry about overconfidence in the party, is now said by aides to be running concerned, if not scared.

In campaign stops Saturday in Navarre and here, he dropped the analytical, lecturing style of the campaign's early days in favor of more emotional speeches.

"We can win, we should win," he told a packed and highly spirited rally of nearly 5,000 supporters in a gymnasium here. At stake, he said, was whether the Socialists would be allowed to consolidate four years of liberal changes or the right would be given the chance to reverse the reforms.

In an attempt to define the choice, Mr. González lumped most of the regional parties with the right. Most of the major regional parties are, indeed, center-right, but their main enemy is central power in Madrid and they have few dealings with the Popular Alliance, a national conservative coalition.

Miguel Roca, the parliamentary head of a Catalan regional party, Convergence and Union, has even launched his own national bid under the rubric of the Democratic Reform Party. Catalans acknowledge this is a well-financed attempt by regional forces to impose power on Madrid. El País, however, projected that Mr. Roca would pick up only three to four seats outside Catalonia, in part because many Spaniards resent Catalans and their relatively well-developed region.

Behind the rise of the regional parties are many centuries of regional animosity toward Madrid, particularly in Catalonia and the Basque region. The late dictator Francisco Franco was so concerned that the Spanish nation might break up that anyone caught speaking such local languages as Basque or Catalan was jailed.

A new constitution drawn up after his death in 1978 partly resolved the differences by dividing Spain into 17 regions called autonomies and decentralizing education, health care, taxes and other elements of administration.

The González government has carried out much of the decentralization but has adopted what often seems to be a grudging attitude and has been tough in negotiations over a proposed new law for financing the autonomies.

Santiago Lyon/Reuters

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain wipes perspiration from his face during a campaign rally in Vitoria.

Geneva Commemorates Reformation

450th Anniversary Is Occasion for Self-Examination

By Thomas W. Netter
New York Times Service

GENEVA — This city is holding a monthlong religious, cultural and historical commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, with ecumenical services, street fairs and a re-examination of its historical past and contradictory present.

The festival comes at a time when the "Protestant Rome" has a 51-percent majority embracing Roman Catholicism, the religion that was banned on May 21, 1536, when Geneva embraced the Reformation.

The resurgence of Roman Catholicism in a city where Protestant elders once banned its "Masses, images, idols and other papal abuses" has come on a wave of immigration of Swiss from other parts of the country.

But it also has been strengthened by immigration from Italy, Spain and Portugal that has reduced the Protestants and native Genevans to a third of the population. There also has been an influx of non-European foreigners, which has provoked an anti-foreigner backlash by rightist groups.

The festival began with a multidenominational Mass on May 20 at St. Peter's Cathedral, a Protestant edifice in the Old Town near the home of the movement's mentor, John Calvin.

Although the Geneva reformation is credited with having provided the guiding beacon for the political and philosophical doctrines of anti-clericalism and secular rule that swept Europe in the 16th century, the commemoration focuses more on questions of historical development and the city's identity than on its religious heritage.

"The 450th anniversary of the reform in Geneva, but what Geneva?" asked a visiting Protestant pastor. "The citadel of the tradition of reform defending in a clear and strong voice the glory of God, or a type of Babylon on the Rhone River, 'Genève-la-business?' "

The focus is more on the city's history and identity than on its religious heritage.

Indeed, Calvin probably would be stunned if he were to return to Geneva today, not only by the Catholic majority but also by the city's emergence as an international center occupied by rich and not-so-rich foreigners who sweep its streets, occupy its most expensive villas and run its resident international institutions, some of which are specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Calvin probably would be surprised to find English-, Spanish-, and Italian-speaking neighborhoods, as well as nightclubs and bars, in a town where high walls once insulated the populace from wining, dining, gambling and frivolity.

Nevertheless, Geneva's native institutions remain steeped in Calvin's legacy of the work ethic and thrift, which the city embraced after it pulled within the French reformer's ecclesiastical walls.

Geneva, described by Napoleon as "that city where they know English too well" and a city often described as "aloof and haughty," has become a banking, watch-manufacturing and bureaucratic center that goes to bed early and that plays what a commentator calls a "role in the outside world that is larger than its parts."

"It is a time of reflection, of a rethinking of the face we present to the world," said the city's chief of protocol, Robert Vieux.

DOLE: *Conservative Tilt*

(Continued from Page 1)

that aligns him with party conservatives on issues ranging from abortion and taxes at home to anti-Communism abroad.

He makes fewer wisecracks about the White House. He has made peace with the president's chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and curbed his tongue about Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He stresses his agreements with the president, not his disagreements.

Some of his most conservative rhetoric has come in connection with foreign policy and national security issues.

In the past few months, Mr. Dole has taken a harder line than Mr. Reagan on abandoning the unratified SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union; sided with Mr. Reagan against a majority of his Senate Republican colleagues in pushing for more military spending; issued a barrage of strongly worded statements in support of anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua, and played a key role in maneuvering to force covert military aid to the Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi, a particular favorite of many conservatives.

In most cases, these represent positions that Mr. Dole has taken over the years but given little emphasis since assuming a leadership role in the Senate, first as chairman of the Finance Committee in 1981 and then as majority leader in 1985.

But they have not been a major preoccupation for him in the Senate, so his recent concentration on them tends to project a different image.

Mr. Dole's "outreach" to the right, as a party official called it, has improved his popularity within the conservative movement, according to such key figures as Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, and Mr. Weyrich. They both said last week that Mr. Dole would be acceptable to many conservatives as a fallback choice for the Republican nomination in two years.

"He wouldn't be their first choice, but he would be acceptable," Mr. Weyrich said. If it came to a choice between Vice President George Bush and Mr. Dole, the senator "would be the clear beneficiary of conservative support," Mr. Phillips said.

But there are differences of opinion within conservative ranks about Mr. Dole, with devotees of supply-side economics — suspicious of his previous willingness to raise taxes — showing little enthusiasm for him, according to Mr. Phillips.

Also, some of those who focus most on abortion and other social issues acknowledge that Mr. Dole has voted with them but fault him for insufficient enthusiasm.

Mr. Dole speaks proudly of his conservative support, stressing his longstanding right-of-center voting record and balking at suggestions that he is trumpeting his conservatism more and more as 1988 approaches.

"What we're trying to do is get properly conservative groups to take a look at our record," he said.

Sniper Fire Continuing At 3 Camps In Lebanon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Sniper fire [illegible] Monday at three Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of West Beirut, despite new efforts by Lebanese militia forces and Syrian officials to enforce a cease-fire.

Palestinians said that clashes overnight Sunday, involving machine guns and rockets, subsided Monday but that snipers were still dueling at the Sabra, Chatila and Burj al-Brajneh camps.

Palestinians, Shiite Moslem militiamen and Syrian observers were seeking ways to enforce the cease-fire.

Witnesses said there was no sign of any move by the Shiite militia to end its long siege of the camps. Fighting over the last month has taken as many as 140 lives. About 800 people have been wounded.

Three days ago, the Shiite militia Amal and a coalition of pro-Syrian Palestinian groups known as the Palestine National Salvation Front announced a truce.

Meanwhile, in East Beirut, President Amin Gemayel's Phalangist Party held a secret ballot Monday and elected George Saadeh as its new party president.

Mr. Saadeh, regarded as a moderate, defeated the present leader, Elie Karameh, on a 53-41 vote, officials said.

The result is seen as a partial victory for reformist-minded younger members over traditionalists loyal to Mr. Gemayel, whose father, Pierre Gemayel, founded the Phalangist Party 50 years ago.

Mr. Saadeh is known to have links with both Mr. Gemayel and Samir Geagea, head of the main Christian militia group, the Lebanese Forces.

Meanwhile, in the Bekaa, the valley east of Beirut, 175 Syrian and Lebanese soldiers moved into the town of Mashghara to supervise a truce between pro-Syrian leftist and Iranian-backed fighters, the state-operated Beirut Radio said.

The truce was aimed at halting four days of fighting between members of the Syrian Nationalist Social Party and militant Shiites of Hezbollah, the Party of God.

The Syrian deployment was the first in Mashghara since Israel withdrew from the area a year ago. It puts Syrian soldiers within six miles (10 kilometers) of Israel's self-declared "security zone."

In West Beirut, four Christian employees of the independent An Nahar newspaper were abducted Monday after they had crossed the line from East Beirut, journalistic sources said.

Cardinal John J. O'Connor, the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, who is visiting Lebanon, is expected to travel to West Beirut for talks on behalf of Westerners being held hostage, religious sources said.

Vranitzky Takes Oath as Austria's New Chancellor

Reuters

VIENNA — Franz Vranitzky was sworn in Monday as chancellor, succeeding Fred Sinowatz. Mr. Sinowatz resigned last week after the election of Kurt Waldheim as president.

Mr. Vranitzky, 48, the former finance minister, was given little chance by Austrian political commentators of restoring the popularity of his governing Socialist Party before general elections next April.

The government was sworn in by Rudolf Kirchschläger, the outgoing president, and was expected to be confirmed by Mr. Waldheim when he takes office July 8.

Mr. Waldheim was elected eight days ago amid international controversy over his service in the Nazi army. Commentators said the victory was prompted by nationalist sentiments in response to the allegations and a growing shift toward his conservative People's Party.

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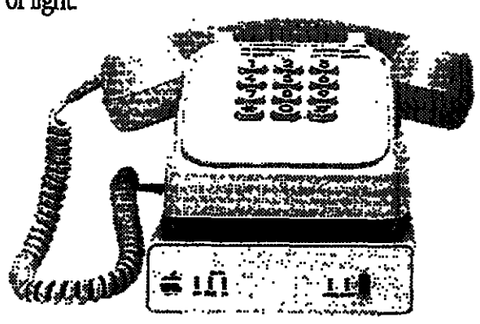

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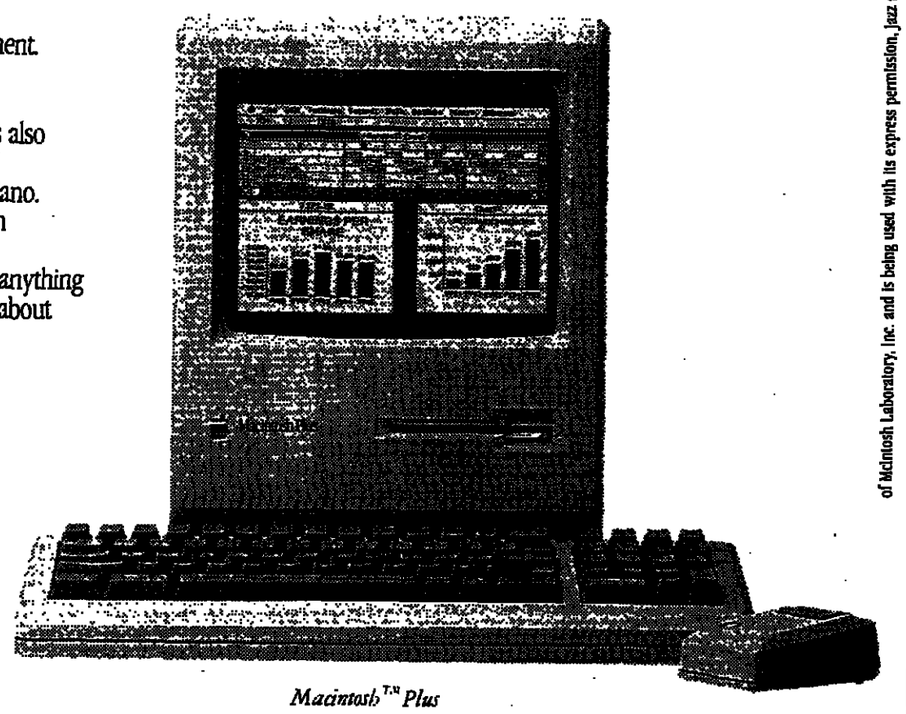

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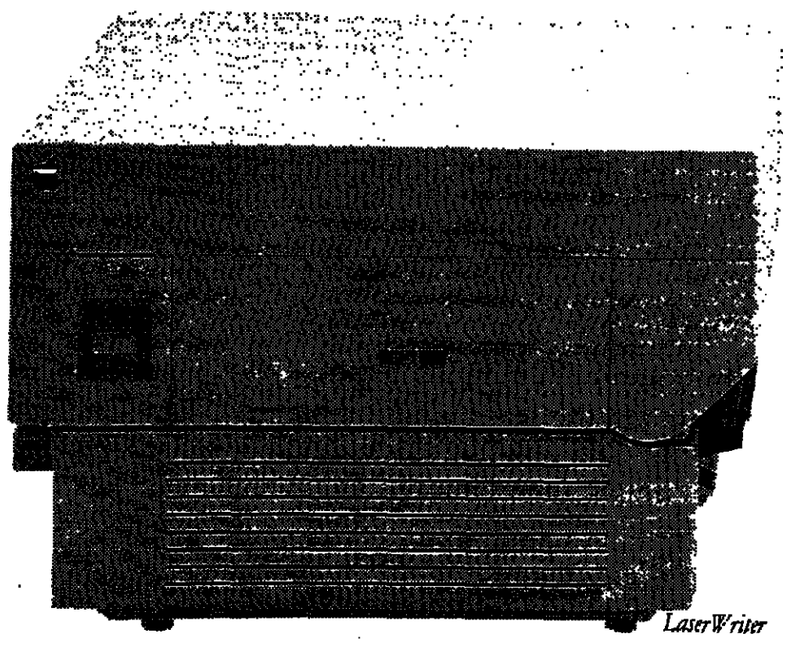

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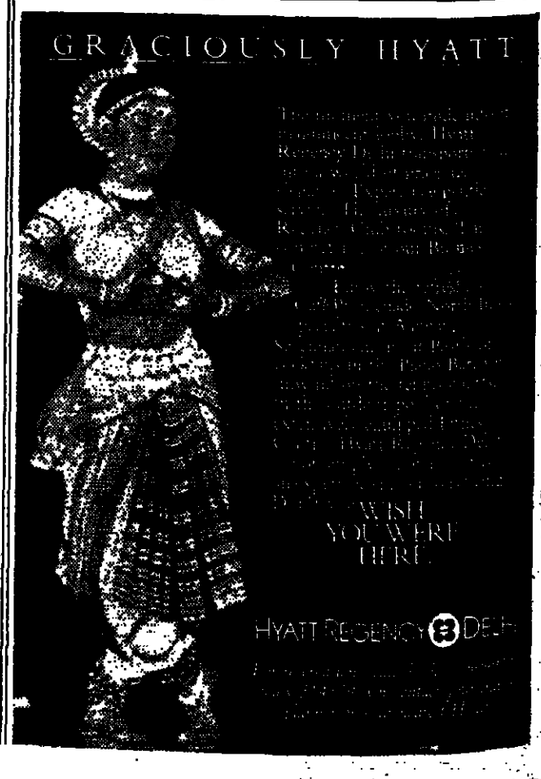

A Swing King Who Didn't Seek a Crown

By Leonard Feather
Los Angeles Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — Writing about Benny Goodman in the past tense somehow feels incongruous.

Goodman, who died Friday at 77, always seemed to be a permanent, interdicable presence: playing magnificently, leading a vastly influential orchestra, or recording, with the likes of Teddy Wilson, Lionel Hampton and later Count Basie, Cootie Williams, Charlie Christian and Georgie Auld, what were arguably the most durable small-group sessions aside from Louis Armstrong's Hot Fives.

Later he would be variously retiring or returning, playing the occasional jazz tour or classical con-

Renee Perez/The Associated Press

He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work. When it was given, he appreciated it, because nobody was ever more wrapped up in his music, and more concerned with creativity, than Benjamin David Goodman.

AN APPRECIATION

cert and showing up, as he did last summer in New York, to play with undimmed brilliance at the tribute to John Henry Hammond Jr.

Hammond helped organize Goodman's original 1934 orchestra, and his sister married Goodman in 1942.

Everyone has his own image of Goodman. There were those who resented his critical, steely-eyed "ray," but for every embittered musician there would be another with whom a pattern of mutual respect emerged.

It says something about the Goodman mystique that so many returned to work for him time and again.

He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work. When it was given, he appreciated it, because nobody was ever more wrapped up in his music, and more concerned with creativity, than Benjamin David Goodman.

To some, the image is that of a catalyst, the man who made the swing era happen. But that was never a part of his game plan. His ambition was simply to organize a fine orchestra, with good soloists and the best arrangers, and to play in front of it as well as he could.

He never foresaw becoming the king of anything, nor did he particularly care about wearing the crown that was symbolically thrust upon him.

To others, the Goodman image was that of an anti-segregationist, and in effect that is certainly what he was. But Goodman hired Wilson and Hampton and Fletcher Henderson and all the others simply because he related to them musically.

He was not very political. He was a social crusader by force of circumstance rather than desire. Nevertheless, it would have been easy *for him to refuse, out of fear, to hire* black musicians.

What many observers failed to take into account is that none of his activities as band leader or integrator would have been possible had it not been for his primary gift as a virtuoso.

My collection includes records that he made in 1926 with Ben Pollack's orchestra, showing that at 16 he was an exceptional jazz soloist.

Other recordings, with his own groups or with Red Nichols, Joe Venuti and Adrian Rollini, all made during his late teens or early 20s, confirm the unique level of achievement he had reached long before the world learned about him.

My own memories go back to a date at New York's RCA Studios when, as a young jazz fan from London, I had been invited to a Goodman Quartet session.

A few nights earlier, Goodman had told me, "This is going to be the greatest thing we've ever done!" Gene Krupa had just left, and Dave Tough, a superlative drummer, had taken over, joining Goodman, Wilson and Hampton as they ran through a tune for the first time. It was "Sweet Lorraine."

Hampton began ad-libbing on the blues.

"Hey," Goodman said. "That's a thought. Why not make a blues?" Wilson pushed his hat back a little farther on his head and played gently, as if to himself. When the buzzer gave the cue to start, Goodman leaned back on his chair, which remained tilted in that position throughout the recording.

Then Hampton said, "Yeah, yeah! I could play the blues all day long!" As a result, they extended the recording to two 78-RPM sides, with a vocal by Hampton. Goodman was so inspired by Tough's gentle beat that he burst into a profusion of atypical compliments.

Benny Goodman was often characterized as a difficult and eccentric man. Yet in a record session, particularly in such compatible company, he seemed warm, human and completely relaxed.

Another special memory for me is the Moscow opening. No real American jazz orchestra had played in the Soviet Union since the birth of swing, and one night in the spring of 1962, with Nikita S. Khrushchev and his wife, Nina, in attendance, Goodman presented a concert by an orchestra that was specially assembled for the tour.

The orchestra was a genuine collection of the best and the brightest. Joe Newman and Joe Wilder were in the trumpet section, Phil Woods and Zoot Sims and Tommy Newsom among the saxes, and the pianist Wilson and the drummers Mel Lewis and Victor Feldman on vibes. The vocalist was Joya Sherrill.

That tour, like so many events in Goodman's life, showed the extent to which he had come to symbolize all that was and is best in American music, and the degree to which he made his mark wherever the sound of jazz penetrated.

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SPORTS

Floyd Captures U.S. Open

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

SOUTHAMPTON, New York — What goes around comes around, they say. What began more than half a lifetime ago finally came back around Sunday as Raymond Floyd became the oldest golfer ever to win the U.S. Open golf tournament.

With eight holes to play at Shinnecock Hills in the 86th Open, Floyd, 43, was part of an amazing eight-way tie for the lead. Three birdies and five pars later, he had finished a final-round 66 and blown away all competition, winning by two shots over Lanny Wadkins and Chip Beck and by three over Lee Trevino and Hal Sutton. He was six shots better than second- and third-round leader Greg Norman, who bumbled to a 75.

There was no last-minute drama. Just a Floyd birdie at the 13th to take the lead and another birdie at the 16th for insurance. After that, just a calm, strong par-par stride to the clubhouse by one of the most pressure-proof front-runners in golf history.

What began so long ago — a jinx that haunted and bedeviled Floyd for two decades — was finally buried. In April, the whole world embraced Jack Nicklaus when he won the Masters at 46. Floyd's story is not as well known. But in the subculture of golf, the two days will not stand so far apart.

When Floyd played in his first U.S. Open in 1964, he was paired with Ken Venturi for the final-day 36 holes at Congressional Country Club.

Floyd started that sweltering day in contention, but he was just a 21-year-old and faded to 14th. What he had was a front seat for history as he watched the aging Venturi stagger to victory — dehydrated, disoriented and with a doctor following his every step.

When Venturi's final putt dropped, Floyd didn't want him to have to reach down and pull the ball out of the cup; Floyd fetched the ball, tears running down his face, and he handed it to Venturi. Then Venturi cried, too.

Everybody figured Floyd would have plenty of chances to win his own Open. But it never happened until Sunday.

Twenty more times, Floyd played in golf's greatest event, and 20 times he had never been in serious contention on the final day (sixth was his best finish ever). Next to Sam Snead, no great player had ever had so long, so disappointing and, essentially, so inexplicable a record.

Worst of all, Floyd never — not once in those 21 previous Opens — put himself in realistic position to win. If the first three days didn't kill him, the front nine on Sunday did the trick. The Ice Man never got into the heat.

Nobody knew all that better than Floyd, who began this final round in a five-way tie for fifth, three strokes behind Norman.

"I felt last night that truly this was it," he said Sunday evening. "I put myself into a position where if I couldn't handle it here, I wouldn't be able to get another chance. Realistically, I just felt that I had to do it. It was probably my last chance."

Absolutely nothing in sports is harder than facing such a last-chance challenge. All the wait-'til-next-year crutches are gone. You must perform. Plenty of others couldn't.

Norman, Stewart, Sutton and Bob Tway all held the lead alone at moments when they got to even par. Trevino, Ben Crenshaw, Wadkins, Beck and Mark McCumber all had a piece of the action when one-over was the leading number. Said Sutton, 28: "You don't know how many chances like that you're going to get. I hope I have others. But who knows?"

Ironically, the two men who finished second were the only ones among the 10 who touched the lead who never really had a chance to win. Beck and Wadkins, who both tied the course record of 65 set early in the day by Mark Calcavecchia, went out early with no pressure on them and finished long before the end of hostilities.

Almost nobody gets the sort of Open pass that Norman squandered this weekend. At the turn on Friday, he led by five shots. At the turn on Saturday, he led by four. Both times, he'd reached three-under. He ended the tournament tied for 12th as he played his last 27 holes in eight over par.

"I did everything I could possibly do to fire myself up," he said, "but I couldn't light the wick. All of a sudden, the party was over.... I lost it and he won it.

"No excuses," said Norman. "Gotta go get a beer."

Champagne certainly was in order for the victory that caps Floyd's distinguished career. He has 20 victories in 24 pro seasons; only 20 others have done that. He's now won all the U.S. majors — the 1969 and 1982 PGA Championships and the 1976 Masters were his. Last week he became the fourth to win $3 million in a golf career. A British Open title is his only real remaining goal.

Reuters-United Press International

Raymond Floyd, 43: "It was probably my last chance."

Goodwill Games Facing Defic[illegible]

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first Goodwill Games, the Ted Turner quasi-Olympics scheduled for July 5-20 in Moscow, are assured of three things — the Americans, the Russians and a huge deficit.

According to Robert J. Wussler, the executive vice president of the Turner Broadcasting System, the games will cost the commmunications conglomerate $35 million for television production and $15 million for promotion, travel and other expenses. Wussler said Turner could lose $10 million to $15 million. Advertising industry sources said the loss could be much higher.

Wussler had hoped to raise $80 million to $100 million by signing 29 major sponsors for $1,450,000 to $10 million each and other sponsors for lesser amounts. The sponsors would receive television commercial time, stadium signs and other benefits. So far, only three major sponsors have been lined up and the total from all three will be less than $10 million.

Pepsico Inc. has signed as the exclusive soft-drink sponsor for $6.5 million. That includes an option for the next Goodwill Games, scheduled for 1990 in Seattle. Stroh's Brewery Co. and Mars Inc., the candymaker, signed for $1.5 million each.

"We have nine advertisers who have committed about a half-million dollars each," said Art Sando, a Turner spokesman, "and we're expecting a lot of spot advertising buys. I think a lot of people in the advertising community are still skeptical, and we got a late start. The games weren't announced until last August and we weren't in high gear until October. By then, a lot of advertisers had their 1986 budgets set in concrete."

In addition, said Madison Avenue sources, prospective advertisers were unclear about many aspects of the games. Though they had been told from the start that there would be 5,000 athletes from at least 50 nations, they were uncertain which nations would take part. They fear that international incidents will disrupt plans. They wonder about problems stemming from the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

So when the Turner people tried to ease advertisers' resistance by cutting prices in half, the advertisers still sat back. The prices have been cut again.

"It's a real tough sell," said Craig Reiss, the New York bureau manager of Advertising Age. "The Goodwill Games are a loss leader, another grand idea. But if people watch them this year, it may pay off in 1990 or 1994."

This year's plans call for 129 hours of televi[illegible] 16 days. The games will be shown in the United S[illegible] over WTBS, Turner's Atlanta superstation, and other stations covering more than 80 percent of [illegible] nation.

In a barter deal, these stations pay no rights fee[illegible] get five minutes of advertising time an hour. T[illegible] gets the other seven minutes of advertising time ea[illegible] hour. The stations must agree to show all 129 hours.

The Russians are contributing $54 million toward the organization of the games. Their contract calls for profits, if any, to be split with the Turner organization.

The games will have competition in 19 sports — basketball, boxing, cycling, diving, figure skating, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, rhythmic gymnastics, swimming, team handball, tennis, track and field, volleyball, water polo, weight lifting, wrestling and yachting. There will be full teams from the United States and the Soviet Union and smaller delegations from other nations.

In some sports, the fields will be exceptionally strong, especially since Eastern-bloc nations are expected to send their best athletes.

Track and field is assured of a strong entry because the meet is part of the Mobil Grand Prix international outdoor circuit.

The major selling point of the games is the guarantee that Americans will compete against Soviet athletes. In 1980, the United States refused to compete in the Moscow Olympics because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In 1984, the Soviet Union and most other Eastern-bloc nations refused to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, contending that security would be inadequate. Turner dismissed the last two Olympics as "shams," a description that Robert H. Helmick, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, called "ludicrous as well as inaccurate."

The 1988 Olympics have been awarded to South Korea, a nation that has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The fear of a boycott is present again.

Last year, Turner asked Wussler whether an alternative Olympic-type competition was feasible, and the Goodwill Games evolved.

Turner assured the cooperation of the Soviet organizers by guaranteeing them, in hard currency, $7.5 million to defray costs and $3.5 million for U.S. television rights and the use of television equipment. He assured the cooperation of the U.S. governing bodies in many sports by arranging to have them paid to participate.

Surprising Dodger Defense Helps Beat Padres, 6-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Sunday was one of the rare times this season that a Los Angeles Dodger pitcher has praised his defense. Rick Honeycutt worked the first six innings, extending his shutout streak to 22 innings, as the Dodgers posted a 6-0 victory over San Diego; Honeycutt gave most of the credit to his defense — which leads the major leagues in errors.

"I'm fortunate," said the sinkerball specialist. "They hit a lot of balls hard. To come out with a win is amazing enough, but to have them not score is really amazing."

Third baseman Bill Madlock made five outstanding plays — twice leaping to snare liners, and three times diving to take away potential ground-ball hits.

The Dodgers played errorless ball for the second straight night. The Padres committed one error, and it probably cost them the game. First baseman Steve Garvey fielded a seventh-inning bunt by Alex Trevino but threw the ball away, allowing the first two runs of the game to score.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Mets 4, Pirates 1; Mets 8, Pirates 5: In New York, Ed Hearn, recently called up from the minors, hit his first major-league homer, a three-run shot gave Mets a doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Keith Hernandez and Kevin Mitchell doubled in a run apiece to back Bob Ojeda's complete-game pitching.

Expos, 2, Phillies 0: In Philadelphia, Herm Winningham hit a third-inning home run and Andy McGaffigan and two relievers shut down the Phillies.

Reds 9, Braves 7: In Atlanta, Eric Davis homered and drove in three runs to pace Cincinnati.

Cubs 4, Cardinals 3: In Chicago, Steve Lake's two-out single in the 11th scored Keith Moreland with the game-winner.

Giants 7, Astros 2: In Houston, Jeff Leonard, Chris Brown and Chili Davis had three hits apiece, and Rob Thompson drove in two runs with a two suicide-squeeze bunts to lead San Francisco.

Orioles 4, Yankees 3: In the American League, in Baltimore, Cal Ripken doubled home the tying run and then scored on Mike Young's two-out single as the Orioles rallied in the eighth.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 3: In Boston, Robin Yount and Ben Oglivie each hit two-run homers and RBI doubles to power Milwaukee.

Blue Jays 9, Tigers 6: In Toronto, pinch-hitter Garth Iorg hit a three-run home run to highlight a seven-run sixth that carried the Blue Jays.

Twins 7, Indians 3: In Cleveland, Kent Hrbek, Roy Smalley and Gary Gaetti homered to boost Minnesota's major league-leading home run total to 93.

A's 9, Rangers 2: In Oakland, California, Tony Phillips, Dave Kingman, Mike Davis and Stan Javier had two RBIs apiece to spark the A's.

Royals 6, Angels 5: In Anaheim, California, Frank White drilled a two-run homer in the fourth and Steve Balboni added a three-run shot in the sixth for Kansas City.

Mariners 10, White Sox 5: In Seattle, Dave Henderson and Steve Yeager singled home two runs apiece in a six-run eighth that led the Mariners to their third straight victory. *(AP, UPI)*

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SCOREBOARD

World Cup Soccer

Schedule

SECOND ROUND
June 15
Mexico 2, Bulgaria 0
Belgium 4, Soviet Union 3, OT
June 16
Brazil 4, Poland 0
At Puebla: Argentina vs. Uruguay
June 17
At Mexico City: Italy vs. France
At Monterrey: Morocco vs. West Germany
June 18
At Mexico City: England vs. Paraguay
At Queretaro: Denmark vs. Spain

QUARTERFINALS
June 21
At Guadalajara (Game 45): Brazil vs. Italy-France winner
At Monterrey (Game 46): Morocco-West Germany winner vs. Mexico
June 22
At Mexico City (Game 47): Argentina-Uruguay winner vs. England-Paraguay winner
At Puebla (Game 48): Denmark-Spain winner vs. Belgium

SEMIFINALS
June 25
At Guadalajara: Game 45 winner vs. Game 46 winner
At Mexico City: Game 48 winner vs. Game 47 winner

THIRD PLACE
June 28
At Puebla: Semifinal losers

CHAMPIONSHIP
June 29
At Mexico City: Semifinal winners

TV: Tuesday, June 17

Belgium: Italy vs. France, 8:00 P.M.; Morocco vs. West Germany, midnight (RTBF).
Italy vs. Fra., 7:45 P.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., 11:45 P.M. (BRT).
Brazil: Italy vs. Fra., 3:00 P.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., 7:00 P.M. (Globo).
Britain: Italy vs. Fra., 6:45 (ITV). Mor. vs. W. Ger., 10:50 P.M. (BBC1).
Denmark: Italy vs. Fra., 7:55 P.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., 11:45 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).
Finland: Italy vs. Fra., 9:00 P.M. (TV2). Mor. vs. W. Ger., 1:00 A.M. (TV1).
France: Italy vs. Fra., 7:50 P.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., 23:55 P.M. (Antenne 2).
Hong Kong—Wednesday, June 18: Italy vs. Fra., 1:45 A.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., 5:45 A.M. (Jade, Pearl).
Italy: Italy vs. Fra., 7:45 P.M. (Ch.1). Mor. vs. W. Ger., 11:45 P.M. (Ch.2).
Spain: Italy vs. Fra., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1). Mor. vs. W. Ger., midnight (Ch.2).
Sweden: Italy vs. Fra., 8:00 P.M. (TV2). Mor. vs. W. Ger., 11:55 P.M. (TV1).
Switzerland: Italy vs. Fra., 8:00 P.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., midnight (DRS, TSI).
West Germany: Italy vs. Fra., 7:50 P.M.; Mor. vs. W. Ger., 11:45 P.M. (ARD).

Scorers

Goal-scorers in the 1986 World Cup soccer finals through Sunday's matches:

Four Goals
Sandro Altobelli, Italy; Preben Elkjaer, Denmark; Igor Belanov, Soviet Union.

Three Goals
Jorge Valdano, Argentina; Gary Lineker, England; Careca, Brazil.

Two Goals
Klaus Allofs, West Germany; Julio Cesar Romero, Paraguay; Roberto Cabanas, Paraguay; Ivan Yaremchuk, Soviet Union; Fernando Quirarte, Mexico; Abderrazak Khairi, Morocco; Ramon Caldere, Spain; Jesper Olsen, Denmark; Enzo Scifo, Belgium; Nico Claesen, Belgium.

One Goal
Pavel Yakovenko, Soviet Union; Sergei Aleinikov, Soviet Union; Sergei Rodionov, Soviet Union; Oleg Blokhin, Soviet Union; Alexander Zavarov, Soviet Union; Vassily Rats, Soviet Union; Hugo Sanchez, Mexico; Luis Flores, Mexico; Raul Servin, Mexico; Manuel Negrete, Mexico; Erwin Vandenbergh, Belgium; Daniel Veyt, Belgium; Stephane Demol, Belgium; Frank Vercauteren, Belgium; Jan Ceulemans, Belgium; Gordon Strachan, Scotland; Norman Whiteside, Northern Ireland; Colin Clarke, Northern Ireland; Djamel Zidane, Algeria; Carlos Manuel, Portugal; Diamantino, Portugal; Jorge Burruchaga, Argentina; Oscar Ruggeri, Argentina; Diego Maradona, Argentina; Nasko Sirakov, Bulgaria; Plamen Getov, Bulgaria; Marton Esterhazy, Hungary; Lajos Detari, Hungary; Josimar, Brazil; Socrates, Brazil; Emilio Butragueno, Spain; Julio Salinas, Spain; Eloy Olaya, Spain; Wlodzimierz Smolarek, Poland; Rudi Voeller, West Germany; Ahmed Radi, Iraq; Soren Lerby, Denmark; Michael Laudrup, Denmark; John Eriksen, Denmark; Antonio Alzamendi, Uruguay; Enzo Francescoli, Uruguay; Luis Fernandez, France; Jean-Pierre Papin, France; Yannick Stopyra, France; Jean Tigana, France; Dominique Rocheteau, France; Choi Soon-ho, South Korea; Huh Yung-moo, South Korea; Kim Jong-boo, South Korea; Park Chang-sun, South Korea; Abdelkarim Merry, Morocco.

Tennis

Davis Cup

EUROPEAN ZONE A
(At Warsaw)
Romania 4, Poland 1
Florian Segarceanu, Romania, def. Lech Bienkowski, Poland, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

Baseball

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee	002 020 300—7	12 1
Boston	200 001 000—3	9 0

Nieves, Clear (8) and Cerone; Sellers, Sambito (7), Crawford (8), Stanley (9) and Gedman. W—Nieves, 6-2. L—Sellers, 0-2. Sv—Clear (5). HRs—Milwaukee, Yount (3), Oglivie (3).

Minnesota	001 300 012—7	9 2
Cleveland	010 000 110—3	9 1

Viola, Pastore (8) and Reed; Schulze, Oelkers (4), Camacho (8) and Allanson. W—Viola, 6-5. L—Schulze, 3-4. Sv—Pastore (2). HRs—Minnesota, Hrbek (13), Smalley (11), Gaetti (15). Cleveland, Castillo (3), Snyder (1).

Detroit	300 002 100—6	9 1
Toronto	000 207 00x—9	10 0

Terrell, Cary (6), Scherrer (6) and Parrish. Lowry (6); Cerutti, Acker (6), Caudill (6), Lamp (7), Henke (9) and Whitt, Martinez (7). W—Caudill, 1-0. L—Cary, 0-2. Sv—Henke (8). HRs—Detroit, Gibson (4), Parrish (15). Toronto, Mulliniks (5), Iorg (1).

New York	000 011 100—3	6 0
Baltimore	000 002 02x—4	5 2

Drabek, Shirley (5), Fisher (7) and Hassey; Boddicker, Aase (9) and Rayford, Dempsey (9). W—Boddicker, 9-1. L—Fisher, 2-3. Sv—Aase (18). HRs—New York, Pasqua (4), Henderson (11). Baltimore, Murray (9).

Kansas City	000 213 000—6	11 1
California	000 002 030—5	8 0

Leibrandt, Farr (8), Quisenberry (9) and Sundberg; Romanick, Fischer (7), Forster (9) and Boone. W—Leibrandt, 7-4. L—Romanick, 3-5. Sv—Quisenberry (5). HRs—Kansas City, White (8), Biancalana (2), Balboni (13).

Texas	000 000 110—2	9 2
Oakland	303 111 00x—9	9 2

Witt, Russell (5), R.Wright (7), Williams (8) and Petralli; Codiroli, Bair (7) and Willard. W—Codiroli, 5-7. L—Witt, 3-5. Sv—Bair (1). HR—Texas, Paciorek (1).

Chicago	000 302 000—5	8 2
Seattle	000 020 26x—10	11 1

Allen, Nelson (6), McKeon (8), James (8) and Fisk; Swift, Fireovid (6), Guetermann (9) and Kearney, Yeager (9). W—Fireovid, 1-0. L—McKeon, 2-1. HRs—Chicago, Walker (8). Seattle, Henderson (11).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

Pittsburgh	000 000 001—1	9 1
New York	000 102 10x—4	7 1

Walk, Clements (6), Winn (6) and Pena; Ojeda and Carter. W—Ojeda, 8-2. L—Walk, 2-3.

Second Game

Pittsburgh	000 021 200—5	8 1
New York	002 113 01x—8	14 0

Kipper, Guante (5), Robinson (7) and Ortiz; Aguilera, Niemann (6), McDowell (7) and Hearn. W—Aguilera, 1-3. L—Kipper, 2-6. Sv—McDowell (5). HRs—New York, Wilson (4), Carter (11), Hearn (1).

Montreal	001 000 001—2	6 0
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0	4 0

McGaffigan, McClure (7), Reardon (8) and Fitzgerald; Hudson, Carman (9) and Daulton, Russell (8). W—McGaffigan, 4-2. L—Hudson, 4-4. Sv—Reardon (15). HR—Montreal, Winningham (4).

Cincinnati	403 200 000—9	10 0
Atlanta	000 400 021—7	12 2

Browning, Terry (6), Power (8) and Butera; Smith, Shields (4), McMurtry (5), Dedmon (7), Olwine (9) and Virgil. W—Browning, 4-6. L—Smith, 5-7. Sv—Power (1). HRs—Cincinnati, Parker (14), Davis (5). Atlanta, Hubbard (3).

St.Louis	100 010 000 10—3	8 0
Chicago	000 000 020 11—4	7 0

Forsch, Dayley (8), Worrell (10) and LaValliere; Eckersley, Hoffman (7), Smith (9), Fontenot (11) and Davis, Lake (10). W—Fontenot, 2-1. L—Worrell, 3-6. HRs—Chicago, Durham (7), Dunston (7).

San Francisco	000 311 110—7	14 2
Houston	000 100 100—2	9 0

Blue, Robinson (7), M.Davis (9) and Melvin; Knepper, Calhoun (6), DiPino (8) and Bailey. W—Blue, 4-3. L—Knepper, 10-4. HR—San Francisco, C.Davis (7).

Los Angeles	000 000 312—6	7 0
San Diego	000 000 000—0	7 1

Honeycutt, Niedenfuer (7), Howell (9) and Trevino; Dravecky, McCullers (7), Lefferts (8), Stoddard (9) and Bochy. W—Honeycutt, 4-3. L—Dravecky, 5-7. HR—Los Angeles, Duncan (6).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	40	21	.656	—
New York	37	25	.597	3½
Baltimore	35	25	.583	4½
Milwaukee	32	28	.533	7½
Cleveland	30	30	.500	9½
Toronto	31	32	.492	10
Detroit	27	32	.458	12

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	34	27	.557	—
California	31	31	.500	3½
Kansas City	31	31	.500	3½
Oakland	27	36	.429	8
Chicago	25	36	.410	9
Minnesota	25	37	.403	9½
Seattle	25	39	.391	10½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	16	.729	—
Montreal	32	26	.552	10½
Philadelphia	28	30	.483	14½
Chicago	25	35	.417	18½
Pittsburgh	24	34	.414	18½
St. Louis	24	35	.407	19

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	35	26	.574	—
San Francisco	33	28	.541	2
Atlanta	30	30	.500	4½
Los Angeles	31	32	.492	5
San Diego	29	32	.475	6
Cincinnati	24	34	.414	9½

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs, Bos.	60	221	41	84	.380
Yount, Mil.	50	181	36	65	.359
Puckett, Min.	62	273	51	97	.355
Oglivie, Mil.	42	146	15	51	.349
Bell, Tor.	61	241	36	79	.328
Lynn, Bal.	48	165	28	54	.327
Rice, Bos.	61	242	36	79	.326
Hrbek, Min.	60	225	43	73	.324
Mattingly, N.Y.	62	261	40	84	.322
Re. Jackson, Cal.	47	152	27	48	.316

Runs: R. Henderson, New York, 60; Puckett, Minnesota, 51; Phillips, Oakland, 48; Barfield, Toronto, 44; Hrbek, Minnesota, 43.

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 57; Mattingly, New York, 52; Joyner, California, 49; Murray, Baltimore, 47; Kingman, Oakland, 45; Winfield, New York, 45.

Hits: Puckett, Minnesota, 97; Boggs, Boston, 84; Mattingly, New York, 84; Bell, Toronto, 79; Rice, Boston, 79.

Doubles: Rice, Boston, 20; Boggs, Boston, 19; Mattingly, New York, 18; Law, Kansas City, 17; R. Henderson, New York, 17; White, Kansas City, 17.

Triples: Owen, Seattle, 6; Hulett, Chicago, 5; Fletcher, Texas, 4; Law, Kansas City, 4; 17 are tied with 3.

Home Runs: Joyner, California, 19; Barfield, Toronto, 16; Canseco, Oakland, 16; 5 are tied with 15.

Stolen Bases: R. Henderson, New York, 43; Cangelosi, Chicago, 28; Wiggins, Baltimore, 19; Moseby, Toronto, 17; Reynolds, Seattle, 16; Wilson, Kansas City, 16.

PITCHING (7 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 11-0, 1.000, 2.28; Boddicker, Baltimore, 9-1, .900, 3.54; Williams, Texas, 6-1, .857, 1.67; Haas, Oakland, 7-2, .778, 2.98; Nieves, Milwaukee, 6-2, .750, 4.72; Rasmussen, New York, 6-2, .750, 3.78.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 104; Higuera, Milwaukee, 90; Hurst, Boston, 89; MWitt, California, 83; Rijo, Oakland, 82.

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 18; Righetti, New York, 16; Harris, Texas, 12; Stanley, Boston, 11; Hernandez, Detroit, 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gwynn, S.D.	60	237	40	80	.338
Brooks, Mon.	49	193	35	65	.337
C. Brown, S.F.	47	172	25	56	.326
Knight, N.Y	54	200	25	65	.325
Garner, Hou.	46	145	25	47	.324
Raines, Mon.	57	224	40	72	.321
Dykstra, N.Y.	57	154	29	49	.318
K. Hernandez, N.Y.	57	214	35	68	.318
Ray, Pit.	54	206	24	65	.316
Sax, L.A.	59	227	33	71	.313

Runs: Carter, New York, 40; Gwynn, San Diego, 40; Raines, Montreal, 40; R. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 38; Leonard, San Francisco, 37.

RBIs: C. Davis, San Francisco, 46; Brooks, Montreal, 43; Carter, New York, 42; Marshall, Los Angeles, 42; Parker, Cincinnati, 42.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 80; Raines, Montreal, 72; Sandberg, Chicago, 72; Leonard, San Francisco, 71; Sax, Los Angeles, 71.

Doubles: R. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 19; Hayes, Philadelphia, 18; Dunston, Chicago, 17; K. Hernandez, New York, 15; McReynolds, San Diego, 15; Raines, Montreal, 15.

Triples: Coleman, St. Louis, 6; Brooks, Montreal, 5; McGee, St. Louis, 5; Moreno, Atlanta, 5; Dykstra, New York, 4; Milner, Cincinnati, 4; Raines, Montreal, 4.

Home Runs: Marshall, Los Angeles, 15; Parker, Cincinnati, 14; Brooks, Montreal, 13; Dawson, Montreal, 12; G. Davis, Houston, 12; Garvey, San Diego, 12; McReynolds, San Diego, 12.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 37; Duncan, Los Angeles, 28; Raines, Montreal, 28; Doran, Houston, 18; EDavis, Cincinnati, 17.

PITCHING (7 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Gooden, New York, 8-2, .800, 2.21; Ojeda, New York, 8-2, .800, 2.37; Darling, New York, 7-2, .778, 3.93; Fernandez, New York, 7-2, .778, 3.17; Knepper, Houston, 10-4, .714, 2.48; LaCoss, San Francisco, 5-2, .714, 2.64; Niedenfuer, Los Angeles, 5-2, .714, 3.32.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 122; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 103; Gooden, New York, 84; Welch, Los Angeles, 79; Z. Smith, Atlanta, 79.

Saves: D.Smith, Houston, 16; Reardon, Montreal, 15; Orosco, New York, 11; Worrell, St. Louis, 11; Franco, Cincinnati, 10.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Signed Michael Lehman, catcher; Tom Michno, Gordon Beatty, Dale Barry, Steve Williams, Rich Winzenread and Gordon Dillard, pitchers, and Lary Mims, second baseman.

DETROIT—Signed Milton Cuyler, outfielder, and assigned him to Bristol of the Appalachian League.

NEW YORK—Sent Bobby Meacham, shortstop, to Columbus of the International League. Purchased the contract of Ivan DeJesus, infielder, from Columbus.

OAKLAND—Signed Bobby Castillo, pitcher, to a minor-league contract with Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League. Signed Kevin Johnson, infielder, to a minor-league contract.

TEXAS—Placed Darrell Porter, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

TORONTO—Placed Mark Eichhorn, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Don Gordon, pitcher, from Syracuse of the International League.

SEATTLE—Signed Erik Hanson, pitcher, John Brandts, third baseman; Jim Bowie, first baseman, and José Tartabull, Jr., outfielder. Placed Milt Wilcox, pitcher, on waivers for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release. Recalled Steve Fireovid, pitcher, from Calgary of the Pacific Coast League.

U.S. Open Golf

Scores and earnings in the 86th U.S. Open, which ended Sunday on the 6,912-yard, par-70 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club course in Southampton, New York (a-amateur):

Ray Floyd, $115,000	75-68-70-66—279
Lanny Wadkins, 47,646	74-70-72-65—281
Chip Beck, 47,646	75-73-68-65—281
Hal Sutton, 26,269	75-70-66-71—282
Lee Trevino, 26,269	74-68-69-71—282
Ben Crenshaw, 19,009	76-69-69-69—283
Payne Stewart, 19,009	76-68-69-70—283
Jack Nicklaus, 14,500	77-72-67-68—284
Bernhard Langer, 14,500	74-70-70-70—284
Mark McCumber, 14,500	74-71-68-71—284
Bob Tway, 14,500	70-73-69-72—284
Greg Norman, 11,870	71-68-71-75—285
Denis Watson, 11,870	72-70-71-72—285
Mark Calcavecchi, 11,028	75-75-72-65—287
David Frost, 8,885	72-72-77-67—288
Fuzzy Zoeller, 8,885	75-74-71-68—288
Craig Stadler, 8,885	74-71-74-69—288
Gary Koch, 8,885	73-73-71-71—288
Joey Sindelar, 8,885	81-66-70-71—288
Jodie Mudd, 8,885	73-75-69-71—288
Bobby Wadkins, 8,885	75-69-72-72—288
David Graham, 8,885	76-71-69-72—288
Scott Verplank, 8,885	75-72-67-7[illegible]
Tom Watson, 6,462	72-71-71-7[illegible]
Lennie Clements, 6,462	75-72-67-75—289
Calvin Peete, 6,462	77-73-70-69—289
Larry Mize, 6,462	75-71-73-70—289
Don Pooley, 6,462	75-71-74-69—289
Dave Eichelberger, 6,462	80-70-72-67—289
Andy Bean, 6,462	76-72-73-68—289
Larry Rinker, 6,462	77-71-70-71—289
Seve Ballesteros, 6,462	75-73-68-73—289
Mike Reid, 6,462	74-73-66-76—289
Paul Azinger, 5,575	78-72-70-70—290
Mark McNulty, 5,170	75-72-68-76—291
Tom Kite, 5,170	74-74-73-70—291
Phil Blackmar, 5,170	75-75-70-71—291
Larry Nelson, 5,170	75-73-70-73—291
John Cook, 5,170	75-73-70-73—291
a-Sam Randolph	79-71-68-73—291
Doug Tewell, 4,566	74-73-71-74—292
Mark O'Meara, 4,566	76-73-71-72—292
Bruce Fleisher, 4,566	76-73-71-72—292
Roger Maltbie, 4,566	76-70-73-73—292
Mark Lye, 3,963	80-70-70-73—293
Dave Barr, 3,963	75-73-73-72—293
Sandy Lyle, 3,963	78-71-72-72—293
Kenny Knox, 3,963	72-76-74-71—293
Johnny Miller, 3,963	76-72-71-74—293
Mac O'Grady, 3,427	75-69-73-77—294
David Hobby, 3,427	76-74-71-73—294
Barry Jaeckel, 3,427	75-74-71-74—294
Tommy Nakajima, 3,092	72-72-78-73—295
Bill Glasson, 3,092	76-74-69-76—295
Hubert Green, 2,914	75-75-75-71—296
Bill Israelson, 2,914	79-71-72-74—296
Greg Powers, 2,914	80-70-72-74—296
Wayne Levi, 2,914	77-70-74-75—296
T.C. Chen, 2,791	76-72-75-74—297
Frank Conner, 2,791	75-73-77-72—297
Peter Jacobsen, 2,791	76-72-73-76—297
Rick Fehr, 2,761	72-77-75-74—298
Jeff Sluman, 2,761	75-74-75-74—298
David Ogrin, 2,761	76-73-74-75—298
Richard Mast, 2,761	76-74-76-74—300
Howard Twitty, 2,761	79-71-75-76—301
Andy North, 2,761	79-71-77-75—302
Michael Malaska, 2,761	74-74-80-75—303
Peter Oosterhuis, 2,761	78-70-78-78—304
Bradford Greer, 2,761	78-72-79-76—305

Auto Racing

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX
(At Montreal)

1. Nigel Mansell, England, Williams-Honda, 69, 110.75 miles per hour (178.22 kilometers per hour)
2. Alain Prost, France, McLaren-TAG Porsche, 69.
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Williams-Honda, 69.
4. Keke Rosberg, Finland, McLaren-TAG Porsche, 69.
5. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, Lotus-Renault, 69.
6. René Arnoux, France, Ligier-Renault, 68.
7. Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier-Renault, 68.
8. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 68.
9. Martin Brundle, England, Tyrrell-Renault, 67.
10. Alan Jones, Australia, Ford-Lola, 66.
11. Philippe Streiff, France, Tyrrell-Renault, 65.
12. Huub Rothengatter, Holland, Zakspeed, 63.
13. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Brabham-BMW, 44.
14. Piercarlo Ghinzani, Italy, Osella-Alfa Romeo, 43.
15. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Minardi, 40.
16. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Arrow-BMW, 38.
17. Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton-BMW, 34.
18. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Ferrari, 29.
19. Johnny Dumfries, England, Lotus-Renault, 28.
20. Jonathan Palmer, England, Zakspeed, 24.
21. Derek Warwick, England, Brabham-BMW, 20.
22. Alessandro Nannini, Italy, Minardi, 17.
23. Teo Fabi, Italy, Benetton-BMW, 13.
24. Christian Danner, West Germany, Osella-Alfa Romeo, 6.

(Time of race: 1:42:26.415)

DRIVER STANDINGS

1. Alain Prost, France, McLaren, 29.
2. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, Lotus, and Nigel Mansell, England, Williams, 27.
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Williams, 19.
5. Keke Rosberg, Finland, McLaren, 14.
6. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Ferrari, and Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier, 7.
8. Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton, and René Arnoux, France, Ligier, 6.
10. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 2.
11. Martin Brundle, England, Tyrrell, and Teo Fabi, Italy, Benetton, 2.
13. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Brabham, 1.

SPORTS

The Associated Press

Socrates scores Brazil's first goal, beating Polish goalie Jozef Mlynarczyk on penalty kick.

Brazil Defeats Poland, 4-0; Belgium Wins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Brazil, after a shaky start, gathered momentum in a compelling second half and defeated Poland, 4-0, on Monday in World Cup soccer action.

The victory earned Brazil a quarterfinal meeting Saturday with either 1982 winner Italy or European champion France, which play Tuesday.

Poland started quickly and hit the Brazil goalpost twice in the first 10 minutes.

Instead Brazil opened the scoring in the 29th minute. Ryszard Tarasiewicz was penalized for bringing down Brazil striker Careca as they both fell while chasing the ball. Socrates sent goalkeeper Jozef Mlynarczyk the wrong way and sent the ball high into the net.

Brazil doubled its lead in the 54th minute. Fullback Josimar moved up from his fullback position, danced past three tackles and lashed a right-foot shot high into the net from an acute angle.

Poland showed astonishing resilience and Tarasiewicz wicked free kick in the 58th minute curled narrowly past Brazil's right-hand post.

Edinho scored after 77 minutes, and Zico set up Brazil's fourth in the 83rd minute when he was tripped in the box and Careca scored from the penalty spot.

In contrast, Sunday's game between Belgium and the Soviet Union was tense and pulsating as the two teams attacked and counterattacked through 120 minutes of play before Belgium emerged with a 4-3 triumph.

The Soviet Union had led 1-0 and 2-1 but Belgian captain Jan Ceulemans tied the score, at 2-2, in the 76th minute and from then on his team never looked back.

Ceulemans appeared to have been offside, between two Soviet defenders, as he picked up Stephane De Mol's long pass and drove the ball home.

A disappointed Soviet coach, Valery Lobanovsky, said after the game that Ceulemans was offside on his goal.

"The linesman waved his flag and our players stopped. Ceulemans then scored and after that goal the morale of our team dropped and they lost their game," Lobanovsky told a news conference.

But he conceded that his team had made too many errors, adding "The best team won."

And, echoing the thoughts of those who had seen the game, he said: "Today's game resembled a cup final in which the two teams showed enormous qualities."

Belgian coach Guy Thys said: "That will have been one of the most passionate matches we have seen at these finals."

The Soviet Union took the lead in the 27th minute. Igor Belanov, who went on to score a hat-trick, fired a spectacular right-foot drive from 20 meters (22 yards) that slammed into the upper right corner of the Belgian goal.

Belgium equalized in the 55th minute, when Frank Vercauteren's long, looping pass into the area found Enzo Scifo between two defenders and he hammered the ball into the net from close range.

Belanov put the Soviet team back in front after 70 minutes but it took Ceulemans just seven more minutes to tie the game.

The tiring Soviet defense then cracked twice more in extra time. First, it failed to pick up De Mol, who headed home a center and then Nico Claesen scored with a rasping volley when the ball bounced loose in the penalty area.

The drama was still not over, however. Belanov completed his hat trick by smashing home a penalty shot with five minutes to go.

In the last move of a breathtaking game, Belgian goalie Jean-Marie Pfaff twisted backwards to tip Vadim Yevtushenko's clever chip over the bar and save the victory.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

At Last, Soccer Itself: Truly Knockout Play Takes Center Stage

International Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY — At last, at g, long last, the 1986 World Cup. naking honest men of its players. No more contrived tactical re-ts, fewer cheats crying wolf to e labor and waste time. As of nday, the element of knockout y means you win or you lose; i cannot bore the world by holdout for a draw. Results:

• The host nation steps up its formance by 30 percent at Aza Stadium, thrills tens of thouds of Mexicans and ignites a l fiesta in the streets.

• The Soviet Union and Belgium mingly forget they are Europe- unaccustomed to Leon's heat l altitude, and run through extra e before the Belgians come out victors and the Russians apud them man-to-man.

Those matches, on a single afternoon, remind us why soccer is so versal — with the elements of prise and sportsmanship that not, after all, figments of rotic imagination.

Azteca Stadium on a Sunday is a p valley of amplified sound, a eidoscope of red, green and te that on this occasion suited h teams, although Bulgaria's inevitably a paler shade.

Mexico had all the advantages, l used them. With Tomas Boy ing the rhythm and Hugo Sánz leading from the front, only lie Boris Mihailov's reflexes t Bulgaria in the hunt.

ut after 34 minutes he was beaty a goal full of Latin improvion. It was created and scored by of the men who have undernidably become annoyed at the yearlong hype that has concentrated solely on prodigal son Sánchez.

Manuel Negrete flicked the ball to Javier Aguirre, who immediately returned it. Both passes were sweet caresses, but Negrete's next act combined such timing and force, such athleticism and accuracy that he gave Mihailov no chance with a left-footed, scissored volley low inside a post.

"We're missing something in the final stages," Aguirre had said before the game. "We seem to stall at the 20-meter mark."

ROB HUGHES

Negrete's shot was from 20 meters (22 yards).

But Negrete needs to progress further in the competition than the second stage, a level most Mexicans might have thought realistic a week ago. He happened to be one of 105 people whose dwellings were robbed in one afternoon, and from Negrete the thieves took 2 million pesos (about $37,000).

When Raul Servin later headed a second goal it was no more than Mexico deserved. And where previous celebrations had orchestrated the long, long *olés* at Azteca, the tamborines and blaring cavorting into Monday's small hours were now the real stuff of fans who had been shown a performance of real conviction.

True, Mexico's weak defense will be taken to pieces, perhaps as early as its quarterfinal between the winner of Tuesday's Morocco-West Germany match. Everyone expects the Moroccan dream to end, but this, remember, is an African team suddenly high on its already historic breakthrough — and playing in Monterrey with the advantage of 38 degrees centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit) or more of heat.

And who would have backed Belgium to knock out the Soviet Union in Leon? Certainly not the bookmakers, whose official morning odds had the Russians 12-to-1 to win the World Cup and the Belgians 50-to-1.

The match was extraordinary in every way. The Soviet Union leads, 1-0; Belgium pulls back; the Soviet Union leads, 2-1; back comes the team of coach Guy Thys. Three minutes to go, and the Russians press goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff into two thrilling saves. But Belgium suddenly counterattacks, its brilliant young midfielder Enzo Scifo going through clean until Rinat Dassaev denies him with an incredible stop at the near post.

Scifo simply stares at his adversary — then applauds. Old-fashioned chivalry lives, and in a 20-year-old.

So for the second successive match (following a superb exchange of wills with Paraguay), Belgium dumbfounds those of us who considered it a rather dull and staidly organized team. The score is the same — 2-2 — but now we have extra time and, if necessary, penalties to cruelly eliminate one or the other.

The Soviet Union still does the majority of attacking in the fast, direct and pleasingly individualistic approach that had destroyed Hungary, 6-0, and had held the French to a draw. But Pfaff's will is unbreakable, and so is that of Jan Ceulemans in attack.

The Associated Press

Soviet goalie Rinat Dassaev battles Belgium's Nico Claesen.

Ceulemans, reminiscent of Denmark's Preben Elkjaer, has not understood that altitude and heat kill front-running. The truth is that, compared to 1970 when Europeans were less well acclimatized to Mexican conditions, their physical and mental preparation is now a true challenge to Latin Americans.

Perhaps to a degree it was a case of altitude in the mind. Perhaps all that was learned from 1970 is paying dividends.

And perhaps the spirit of competition has begun spurring players who must have been as disenchanted as the rest of us with the dreadfully negative caution preached by their coaches.

Certainly Belgium would not give up the scent of victory. Even after Stephane De Mol (another 20-year-old) caught the Russians day-dreaming with a headed goal in extra time, the Belgians made no attempt to sit on their lead.

The teams traded attacks like tired but tenacious boxers swapping punches, and Belgium scored again through a Nico Claesen halfvolley. Igor Belanov reduced the arrears to 4-3 on a penalty shot, but Belgian red finally outlasted Soviet white.

So, astonishingly, out go the Russians. By now we will know whether this adventure, this honest-to-goodness sporting Sunday has managed to provoke a less bestial approach than that Uruguay had used during the first round.

FIFA watched the interminable fouls, the terrible cynicism and time-wasting, and slapped a $13,900 wrist-tickle on the ugly Uruguyans. Yet it all seems so unnecessary when Uruguay, the reigning South American champion, has such well balanced and exquisite touch-players as Enzo Francescoli and Venancio Ramos.

Uruguay and Argentina, "brothers" and yet not exactly friendly neighbors, met in Puebla on Monday. On Tuesday Italy, the world champion, faces France, the European titlist, at Mexico City's Olimpico Stadium, and on Wednesday those delightful Danes try to run their fine blades through the Spanish bull in Querétaro (a revenge mission for Spain's extra-time victory in the 1984 European championship).

In the space of a few days all the politicking, the stop-go charade of the first phase will be forgotten, and some of the finest players on earth will go out in the sudden-death acceleration — the true contest — of Round 2.

If moments of inventive Mexican explosiveness or two hours of Soviet valor in defeat stimulate the right response, soccer will begin to justify its extraordinary affection in which it is held worldwide.

And it will be because players have snatched the ball back from interfering officials and dull coaches. *Viva!* the player who grabs the great opportunity.

Spain Is Fined by FIFA For Use of Banned Drug

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Spain has been fined 25,000 Swiss francs ($13,900) after drug tests showed World Cup midfielder Ramon Caldere had taken banned drugs before Spain's game against Northern Ireland.

Caldere, who was treated for salmonella, was cleared of any penalty because he could not have been aware of what was in the drugs he was given, said Guido Tognoni, a spokesman for FIFA, soccer's world governing body.

In addition to the fine, to be paid by the Spanish soccer federation, team doctor Jorge Guillen was warned, Tognoni said Sunday.

□

Let's make this clear: It is not sex that made coach Enzo Bearzot keep women out of Italy's World Cup training camp in Puelba — it's polemics.

Bearzot used a reporter's question about goalie Giovanni Galli's weight loss as a springboard for a monologue about reports suggesting he doesn't think sex is good for his players.

"That's not true," he said. "I don't allow women in the camp because I don't want to have to argue with 44 people instead of 22."

The players had a day off last week to spend with their wives but had to return to camp — alone — to prepare for Tuesday's game against France.

□

A night of celebration turned into anarchy after Mexico beat Bulgaria, 2-0, Sunday in a World Cup game.

Police said 11 people were killed in car crashes as they returned from celebrations throughout the country and two people in a slow-moving convoy of thousands of cars were shot to death in separate incidents in Mexico City.

About 100 people were arrested in Mexico City but the thousands of police guarding central areas of the capital seemed powerless as festivities degenerated into riots.

□

Graeme Souness, captain of the Scotland team that was knocked out of the World Cup finals, has retired from international football after more than 50 appearances with the team.

The 33-year-old midfielder said he wanted to concentrate on his new job as player-manager of Glasgow Rangers.

Portugal's coach, José Torres, also quit after his team's elimination in the first round.

"It was a difficult decision to take but I wish to spend more time with my family," Torres said. *(UPI, Reuters, AP, AFP)*

WORLD CUP NOTES

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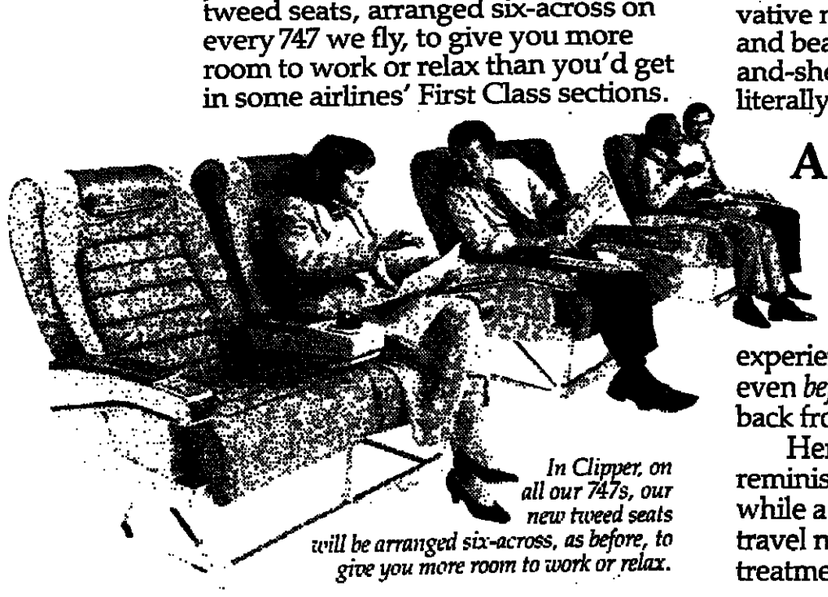

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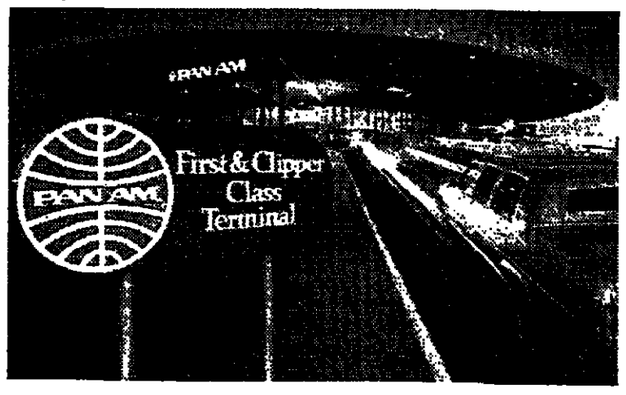

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Kohl Passes His Test

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has reason to heave a sigh of relief. He had staked his political reputation on the outcome of Sunday's state election in Lower Saxony and won his gamble. His Christian Democrats retain power in the state — barely.

They polled 44.3 percent of the vote, a loss of 6 percent compared with the last state election four years ago. Their day was saved by their allies, the Free Democrats, who surprised the pollsters by winning 6 percent of the vote — one more than required for representation in the state parliament. As a result, the two parties will have a one-seat majority.

Although no great victory, the result should be good enough for Mr. Kohl to be able to counter charges that his indecisive national leadership has made him a burden rather than an asset to his party. Against the wishes of the incumbent state premier, Ernst Albrecht, Mr. Kohl made an unusually large number of campaign appearances there. He now should be in a vastly strengthened position to deal with requests from within the party that he relinquish the post of party leader — though not of chancellor — and let another man lead the Christian Democrats in the campaign for next January's national elections. Lower Saxony had been recognized by all parties as a crucial first test in the national race.

The test showed that the Christian Democrats remain strangely incapable of drawing concrete political advantage from the economic well-being that they have brought to much of the country. Unemployment, the unhappiness of farmers and labor unions and an increasingly bitter national debate on nuclear energy and the environment in general are costing them votes.

With the opposition Social Democrats improving their score by more than 5 percent, the election further enhanced the pivotal role of the Free Democrats who made up for Christian Democrat losses. Mr. Kohl can hope to retain power in January only if his small ally performs as well nationally as it did locally on Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A State of Emergency

South Africa declared a formal state of emergency in order to head off observances of the 10th anniversary of a famous protest in which police shot down unarmed blacks peacefully protesting apartheid in Soweto, white Johannesburg's huge black satellite. But South Africa already was in a state of permanent social and political emergency, a condition to which the white government's continuing embrace of apartheid consigns the whole country, involuntarily and fatefully. The extra police powers the government assumed to allow it to deal summarily with the emergency of its own creation take it that much further away from dealing with it wisely and effectively — by political consultation and accommodation.

In the last few years an unstable new chemistry has come to South Africa, compounded of white efforts to save privilege by modernizing or reforming apartheid and black efforts, freshened by the spectacle of white review, to ensure liberation and equality. But the concessions undertaken so far have only fractured the white minority without accommodating the black majority. The government of P.W. Botha has made feints but no substantial moves toward setting up a political process that would give moderate blacks a fair chance to demonstrate that armed struggle is not the only path to the future. President Botha's declaration of emergency, even while he receives Bishop Tutu for the first time in six years, is in this pattern of making a fist of one hand and beckoning inadequately with the other.

Continually, others beyond South Africa have sought to break the cycle. The latest to try are an Eminent Persons Group from the British Commonwealth. It started out opening up lines to the Botha government and to key elements of the black leadership, including the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, and positioning itself to make a continuing contribution to what must necessarily be an uncertain dialogue. Then, strangely, it quit on grounds that the government had rejected its first set of proposals. Sanctions, the group now tells a reluctant British government, are the only answer. In its own political context, the U.S. government is coming under similar demands.

Whether fuller sanctions would bring more gain by shocking the whites into political compromise than they would cost in economic distress to blacks and in diminished foreign access to Pretoria is a fair question, but one not much debated anymore, and partly for good reason. Events have shown that South African blacks are not going to wait upon the debates of others to demand their freedom. As black actions have increased as an engine of change in South Africa, sanctions have diminished in importance. That reduces the principal argument now heard for them to the making of a moral or political statement.

Statements are vital. The first place to make them, however, is in words. Here it must regrettably be said that President Reagan has been speaking with a thick tongue, criticizing emergency rule but in terms that undercut his criticism. He has, for instance, equated the violence of the enforcers and the victims of apartheid. On him falls a great responsibility to ensure that South Africa takes no false comfort from what he says.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Package for Ulster

The U.S. Senate is about to consider two measures aimed at promoting peace in Ulster. The first is a revised extradition treaty with Britain, which will allow the return of accused and convicted terrorists who have been claiming sanctuary in the United States on the grounds that their crimes are "political acts." The treaty was initially opposed by some members of the Foreign Relations Committee who wanted to preserve the U.S. tradition of providing a haven for revolutionaries and political dissenters. That tradition continues. But those who murder, take hostages, plant bombs and the like will now be returned to Britain if a U.S. court finds that there is probable cause for a warrant, that the accused is not being persecuted because of his religion, nationality or political opinions, and that he will receive a fair trial. The committee vote to send the treaty to the floor was 15-to-2, so there should be little delay in getting full Senate consent to ratification.

The other half of the Ulster package takes the form of foreign aid. Immediately after the Foreign Relations Committee approved the extradition treaty, it reported out a bill authorizing $20 million in grants and some additional loan guarantees for projects in Northern Ireland and in some border areas in the Irish Republic. If you question the sending of such assistance to two members of the Common Market that have strong economies and much more generous social safety nets than does the United States, keep in mind that the companion bill the House passed on March 11 would have authorized grants of $250 million. All this came about because over a number of years a series of U.S. political leaders has given assurances that the United States supported efforts to secure peace in Northern Ireland and was willing to help once an agreement had been reached. Thus the pact signed last November between Britain and Ireland triggered a request by President Reagan for $100 million in direct aid.

The impact of the Gramm-Rudman cuts on the foreign aid program was not clear last March when the House acted on the Ulster proposal, but the cuts are turning out to be devastating. Half the money for the program in Northern Ireland — this year's grant — will have to come out of funds now slated to go elsewhere. What an irony that to demonstrate our friendship and support to two valued allies the United States may be sending to Western Europe exactly the amount that lawmakers are trying to scrape up for extra help to Haiti, the poorest nation in this hemisphere.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Failure of Apartheid

The South African government has responded to real or imagined threats to its security on the 10th anniversary of the black uprising in Soweto with ruthless repression, which is only further proof of the failure of its racist policies. Not unexpectedly, President Botha claimed that "revolutionary elements" had plans for the anniversary that "could endanger the security of the state." Critics said he acted out of panic.

Even after calling the state of emergency a "mistake," the Reagan administration insisted that sanctions were not the answer and that it would continue to use its influence to prod Pretoria into ending the hated apartheid laws. Mrs. Thatcher again stated her opposition to sanctions in the House of Commons. But it would seem that South Africa, through its repressive measures, is almost forcing sanctions upon itself. President Botha said his country was prepared to "go it alone," but could its economy survive really damaging sanctions?

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Repression is not likely to succeed where modest reform has failed. You might as well try to put the lid on a volcano. It may be that the Boers will have to be content with nothing more than a small enclave of their own; having sought to confine blacks to homelands, they would have to take their own medicine. There could be far worse fates for South Africa, and for the Boers.

— Daily Mail (London).

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OPINION

Only Negotiations Can Prevent Millions From Dying

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — South Africa must be the most thoroughly studied country on Earth. Statesmen and scholars have had their say. But there has been nothing like the Commonwealth mission to South Africa, just concluded. Its work and its findings carry special weight.

The Commonwealth mission had a unique opportunity for intensive discussion with both the white government and the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela. The diversity of the group's seven members, from around the world, gave it particular credibility. It won the respect of all sides in South Africa.

What did it find? It found reason for hope and reason for despair. There is a way out of the country's cruelty and violence, the mission said: negotiation. But if the way is not taken, the human price will be appalling — and by all signs the government is not ready to take it.

The mission went to see Mr. Mandela wary, as it says, of "the mythology surrounding him." But the members were deeply impressed.

"He exuded authority," their report says, "and received the respect of all around him, including his jailers ... He impressed us as a outstandingly able and sincere person whose qualities of leadership were self-evident. We found him unmarked by any trace of bitterness despite his long imprisonment."

The report views the African National Congress as "a movement of pragmatists, not ideologues." It says Mr. Mandela emphasized that he was "a nationalist, not a communist," committed to "political and human rights and equality of opportunity."

"He described himself as a deeply committed South African nationalist," the report says, "but added that South African nationalists came in more than one color ... He recognized the fears of many white people, which had been intensified by the government's own propaganda, but emphasized the importance of minority groups being given a real sense of security in any new society in South Africa."

A crucial passage in the discussion of Mr. Mandela's views said that he thought some of the problems between the government and the ANC "arose solely through lack of contact," that "the fact of talking was essential in the building of mutual confidence." That was the mission's objective: negotiation. For a while it thought the government would open the way for talks by releasing Mr. Mandela and ending the ban on the ANC. But when the mission returned to South Africa in mid-May, it found the official line harder. On May 19, South Africa raided three neighboring countries.

"It is our considered view," the report says, "that despite appearances and statements to the contrary, the South African government is not yet ready to negotiate ... fundamental change, nor to countenance the creation of genuine democratic structures, nor to face the prospect of the end of white domination ... Its program of reform does not end apartheid but seeks to give it a less inhuman face ...

"Behind these attitudes lies a deeper truth. After more than 18 months of persistent unrest, upheaval and killings unprecedented in the country's history, the government believes that it can contain the situation indefinitely by use of force."

The very day the report was published last week President P.W. Botha confirmed that unhappy conclusion. His decision to impose drastic emergency regulations told the world that his government has opted for force, not negotiation. Can force work? It might, in a certain sense. The government has enormous power at its disposal. The police and army have been freed from virtually all legal restraints, and they have already shown how brutal they can be.

But the consequences for South Africa, black and white, will be terrible. As the Commonwealth report says, skill and capital will continue to flow out of the country. And blacks will not give up their vision of equal humanity. "They can no longer stomach being treated as aliens in their own country," the report says. "To believe that they can be indefinitely suppressed is an act of self-delusion."

The Commonwealth report lays down a challenge to the Western world. Ronald Reagan and others on the right cannot dismiss as a liberalism the warning of a group whose chairman was Malcolm Fraser, the deeply conservative former prime minister of Australia. The warning is: If the West does not push South Africa to negotiate, "the cost in lives will have to be counted in millions."

The New York Times.

In Reporting on Secrets, Beware the Ripple Effect

By William E. Colby

The writer was director of the CIA under presidents Nixon and Ford.

WASHINGTON — Benjamin Bradlee's thoughtful piece *(IHT, June 11)* on the perpetual tension between the government's efforts to keep its secrets and the journalist's urge — even duty — to publish reveals the real problem inherent in this process.

Mr. Bradlee describes how Bob Woodward, the Washington Post reporter, whispered to him what he had learned. Mr. Bradlee then says how the publisher, Donald Graham; the managing editor, Leonard Downie; "only four editors" and the Post Co. chairman, Katharine Graham, deliberated over what they thought was "truly national security information." This is illustrative of the ripple-like quality of any interesting story among the *cognoscenti* of Washington. It gradually spreads outward until what starts as a core secret becomes known to a large number.

On a previous occasion, a similar item of important national security information was protected by The Washington Post and a number of other journals, but the ripple spread so far in the Washington press community that my best efforts to convince those who had learned of it to not publish came to naught. My urgings that I was not concerned how many Americans knew the information if I could only keep it from the Soviets was met by a journalist's statement that the item had spread too far and that therefore he would, and did, release it.

A complication of the issue arises when a project, such as in the Pelton case, has been secretly reported to the Soviets, so the case is made that it cannot be suppressed to keep it from them. There are, however, still reasons for refraining from publishing. First, we do not necessarily know exactly what the Soviets learned. Publication of what a vigorous investigative reporter learns could be of great value in increasing the Soviets' knowledge and confirming some of the information they may have.

Publication of an innovative intelligence effort also can alert others than the particular Soviet target and cause them to examine their situations to see if the effort is repeated against them. We also have seen many occasions in which a scoop by one newsman is followed by the immediate revelation of additional details by members of the sophisticated and efficient Washington press corps, all of which can be to the benefit of a potential intelligence target.

The argument is sometimes made that items in the report have been previously mentioned in the public record in various places and that, therefore, no harm can be done by publishing them. This ignores the effectiveness of good researchers in journalism and in intelligence, who can put together a report that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Of course, it is true that governments are inclined to overdo the cry of national security in their efforts to control sensitive information. This phrase is ambiguous in any case as it tries to subsume different levels of *potential injury to the nation. Indeed,* some would say that the national security would not be affected if the capital were destroyed so long as the structure of constitutional government remained. At the same time, the publication of some items can do no good and has a cost in our foreign relations. In international as in personal relationships, it is often considered bad form to talk openly about some activities that may be well known but are kept quiet.

Thus, we hope the press will, as The Washington Post apparently did, use the kind of careful calibration that the government uses in cases of releasing national security information. In the Pelton trial, the government decision was made that the importance of prosecuting Mr. Pelton justified a release of general references to intelligence activity without specific identification. The press calibration of this line may not agree with the government's, as we have seen that some press stories went beyond the "Project A" approach adopted by the government.

Perhaps a set of standards could be created for this calibration, to include whether the government is doing what is quite properly within its charter or whether some error or abuse is involved, whether it is acting under due authority and with appropriate congressional oversight or whether it is acting improperly or in contradiction to Congress's understanding, and whether the arguments for restraint seem to have justification in avoiding adverse foreign reaction.

Beyond the press's calibration lies the ultimate sanction of the law. The press is not immune from the law of libel or of national security. The prior restraint of publication can be justified only in the most extreme cases, as articulated by the Supreme Court. However, Congress has given special protection against the disclosure of the publication of certain narrowly limited categories of information and has provided for punishment in case of their violation.

The very narrowness of the categories so protected ensures against an undue limitation on the workings of the American press in our free society. Prosecutorial judgment and the jury system further ensure against punishment for proper publication.

The Washington Post.

By ROODSEEN in Elseviers (Amsterdam). CAW Syndicate.

Amnesty International: A David Battling Goliaths

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Amnesty International was started in 1961 as a one year campaign. Its half-million members are now celebrating its 25th birthday, and more and more people around the world know that if their neighbors or sons or daughters are taken away in the night, the outside world cares and is prepared to act.

Five years ago, in Amnesty headquarters in London, I was converted from a doubting observer to the conviction that an organization with a full time staff of only 150 could move mountains in far away places.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 28, 1981, the telephone rang at Amnesty International. The press officer, Richard Roech, was in his office catching up on work and took the call since Amnesty, still beguilingly amateurish, had no weekend duty officer, or even an answering machine. The call was from Buenos Aires. The caller identified himself. Mr. Roech recognized the name because the man's brother was one of the adopted prisoners whose case had been featured by Amnesty in its Abolition of Torture campaign.

As Mr. Roech took notes, the caller reported that police had arrested Dr. José Westerkamp, who on behalf of his imprisoned son Gustavo had toured Europe to raise support for the campaign. Boris Pasik, Carmen Lapace and Gabriela Iribarne also had been arrested. The latter had lived in Canada for 15 years and was in Argentina on holiday.

By noon the the Amnesty researcher on Argentina had been briefed and was calling Argentina for more details. She was told of new developments: the arrest of Emilio Mignone, a leading lawyer who often conducted the defense of political prisoners in Argentina, and of Augusto Conte MacDonell, the co-president of the Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights. Two other lawyers working for El Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales had been arrested.

Amnesty issued a news release to the wire services. A film on two prisoners of conscience, one of them Gustavo Westerkamp, was to be shown on BBC television the next evening and included an interview with José Westerkamp. Mr. Roech phoned the producers and arranged for an item on the arrests to be included at the end of the program.

Meanwhile, a telegram deploring the arrests had been sent to the chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights. On Sunday the Amnesty press officer in Toronto reported that major newspapers and networks in Canada had covered the events. The Amnesty representative there had spoken by phone to the Canadian ambassador in Buenos Aires and, as a result, the Canadian government had asked that a representative be allowed access to Gabriela Iribarne.

At 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the researcher received another call from Buenos Aires. She was told that the Argentinian press had reported the case, and that those arrested were being held incommunicado, would be charged under article 224 of the penal code for the possession of diagrams and plans of military establishments and faced eight years' imprisonment. The researcher surmised that the only military plans the human rights activists were likely to have would be diagrams of torture centers and detention camps drawn by former prisoners.

By the middle of the week the press coverage of the events was extensive. The Latin American correspondent of The Guardian wrote a major piece based on information provided by Amnesty. A critical editorial appeared in The Washington Post and was reprinted in the International Herald Tribune. The New York Times carried a lengthy news report.

A week after the arrests the phone rang again in London. The judge dealing with the case had called everyone into court for an announcement. Late that night, a call from the U.S. section of Amnesty brought the news that although the judge had said police investigations would be continued, he had ordered the prisoners released, citing insufficient evidence.

Now, 25 years on, Amnesty International is still young and poor while the state machinery for imprisoning and torturing and killing has a long tradition and vast resources. The challenge now is to build the human rights movement to a size that will make governments finally understand that no amount of hypocrisy or prevarication will suffice. One day, governments must be told, they will no longer get away with it.

International Herald Tribune.
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Helping Put a Pretty Face on Brutality

By James David Barber

DURHAM, North Carolina — Twenty-five years ago, when an organization called Amnesty International was founded to investigate and report on injustice and cruelty around the world, "human rights" was not a widely used term. Nowadays it is, but where once the enemy was ignorance and apathy, today a brand new barrier confronts the human rights advocate: the big-time professional public-relations companies that collect astronomical fees from governments to push their clients' interests and sell their images.

Some of the biggest make their headquarters in the United States. They hire themselves out to countries with shocking records on human rights. So great is their skill and influence that they tempt Congress to forget that two years ago both houses passed, and President Reagan signed, the Congressional Resolution Against Torture, officially committing the government to fight torture wherever it persists.

Iraq, for example, has enlisted help to boost its reputation among members of the world community. But how many Congressmen know that Iraq recently abducted 300 children, now held in a secret location, apparently in retaliation for their parents' political activities? Iraq has been torturing routinely for years — dragging hundreds of terrified people into torture chambers where they are burned, beaten, cut, shocked with electricity and stretched on special machines. What is happening to the children abducted last fall? It isn't likely that the government's public-relations firm will divulge their fates.

Similarly, South Korea has purchased lobbying expertise to "protect, manage and expand trade and economic interests" of its industries. These efforts will supplement multi-paged advertising depicting South Korea's economy as red hot and on the move. Nothing is said about Seoul's abysmal record of locking up dissenters by the hundreds.

Jonas Savimbi, chief of anti-government forces in Angola, recently visited Washington. With the aid of a public-relations firm, he received valuable endorsements for his movement. A competing firm represents the Angolan government. But even competition failed to reveal that Angolan citizens, caught in the crossfire of opposing forces, have been kidnapped, tortured and murdered.

The list of governments that condone abuses of human rights while engaging Washington lobbyists is long. Turkey is a particularly flagrant example. This year, Turkey will receive hundreds of millions in economic and military aid from the United States, while paying its public-relations company hundreds of thousands of dollars to brighten its image and to obscure its continuing practice, documented in detail, of secret arrest and systematic torture of men and women.

U.S.-based companies representing foreign governments clearly outspend the human rights movement, but the larger point is this: When governments torment and butcher humans, violating the principles the United States was founded on, Americans should insist that U.S. foreign policy put first for other people what we put first for ourselves: the dignity and liberty of the individual.

The writer, a professor of political science and policy studies at Duke University, is chairman of Amnesty International U.S.A. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Ultra-Right Hears Echo From Both

By Charlene Smith

PRETORIA — "The international community will not dictate to us. We have nowhere else to go," President P.W. Botha said while announcing his state of national emergency.

His words sounded remarkably like those of one of his most vociferous opponents, the ultra-rightist Eugene Terreblanche. Pretoria has used its reformist facade for the militaristic, bullying tactics of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, or Afrikaner Resistance Movement.

For years, the nationalist government won political mileage abroad by crying wolf about a rightist threat. Now the rhetoric has come home to roost. Mr. Terreblanche's small, fanatical AWB, dedicated to a "war of liberation against the reformist Botha," has recently engineered the violent disruption of government rallies, spotlighting divisions among whites. Carloads of young whites have attacked and burned blacks in rightist strongholds. The white left fears the AWB and its assassination lists.

The ultra-rightist backlash has been heightened by Mr. Botha's inability to boost the ailing economy and deal with black unrest, particularly in conservative rural areas.

Many white farmers, who have treated their black laborers little better than slaves, were stunned when farm workers in the northern Transvaal went on strike for better pay and living conditions or extorted "protection money" for supposedly preventing the land from being mined by black liberation groups.

Mr. Terreblanche was 24 in 1973 when he and six friends gathered in a garage to discuss their fears of "white Afrikaner capitulation to blacks." Today he spends little time on his farm in the conservative mining area of Venterspost, but travels the country speaking to working-class Afrikaners whose lifestyles are being eroded. Men, guns in holsters, listen raptly with their wives and children.

Dressed in a three-piece suit and wearing a neatly clipped beard, Mr. Terreblanche, frequently flanked by storm troopers, speaks without pause in a thunderous boom. The AWB's swastika-type flag drapes the podium. Tapes of speeches are sold for $5.

"The people of South Africa will be the purest of white people," Mr. Terreblanche says. "I've come to give people to fight. We have no other land to flee to. The Americans can put up a spaceship without South African plutonium and uranium. We can't allow Nelson Mandela and Botha to give South Africa away."

Mr. Terreblanche registered the AWB as a political party, Die Wit volkparty (White People's Party) in 1980. The AWB has never placed a candidate in an election, but its leader hopes to use it as an umbrella body to unite the extreme right.

In 1983, Mr. Terreblanche and some followers were tried under charges of terrorism, including the illegal possession of arms and explosives and plotting to sabotage multiracial hotels, assassinate black leaders and infiltrate a black homeland with syphilis germs. Blacks can get life for less serious activities. The men were given suspended sentences.

Three years ago the AWB was regarded as a sinister joke; now it is gaining momentum. More disturbing, the ruling bloc, in abandoning its supposed "reformism," is adopting the same intransigent pose.

The writer, a South African author based in Johannesburg, contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Albanian Pardon

PRISHTINA — Eighty thousand Albanians said prayers [on June 16] with the Sultan at the great Selamlik ceremony on the plain of Kossovo. The monster spectacle was dramatically stage-managed. The climax was the reading by the Grand Vizier of a proclamation pardoning all Albanian and 127 Bulgarian political prisoners, and promising £T30,000 for the settlement of tribal and family vendettas. The Grand Vizier expressed the Sultan's belief in their loyalty now, and that they were misled by agitators last year. The object of the Selamlik was to arouse the religious bias of the Moslem Albanians and prevent them joining the rebellious Christians. During the Imam's sermon, the monster assemblage genuflected in unison, and, as the ranks rose and fell, they resembled the surging waves of the sea.

1936: Blum's 'New Deal'

PARIS — Anxious questions were asked in the French Senate [on June 16] as to how the new government intends to meet the expenditure entailed by its social reforms. Representing financial orthodoxy, the Senators insisted on a balanced budget and urged resumption of a deflation policy. Premier Léon Blum declared that deflation had failed and that nobody wanted devaluation. The financial policy of the government, he said, was based on credit expansion and he hoped the country would respond to the call for a loan which would be made to tide over the transition period until the government's economic program could get under way. Critics suggested that M. Blum's "new deal" would end either in inflation or in an artificial monetary circuit such as established in Germany, resulting in economic autarchy.

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OPINION

Sadly, Lifeboat Ethics Rule Infant Heart Transplants

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Loma Linda hospital in California is in the ws again. Two years ago it was for ing too far in implanting a baboon art into a dying Baby Fae. This year it is for not going far enough in refusing, tially, to seek a human heart to transnt into a Baby Jesse dying from the ne heart anomaly that killed Baby Fae. Why the refusal? According to the rents, because they were unmarried. is story was amplified in the press. od angle: Moral Disapproval of Parts' Lifestyle Leads to Death Sentence

As long as hearts are scarce, there will be no getting around having to play God in the nursery.

Tot. Wrong angle. True, Loma Lins decision did center on the parents. t on their flaunting convention, howr, but on the stability of their relaship and their commitment to the ld. Loma Linda has eight criteria a ient must meet to be eligible for a nsplant. Number 8 is the "ability of ents to understand and follow a comx treatment program." Doctors figd that a 17-year-old unwed mother uld not be able to give the excruciatly demanding care a post-transplant ant needs. The doctors figured wrong. The parents went to their priest, lobd the hospital and enlisted the media reverse the decision. That kind of ort is itself good evidence that the spital misjudged the parents. Loma da did reverse itself — the legal de to place the baby in the ndparents' custody — and transnted a heart into Baby Jesse.

Misjudging a set of parents is one ng. But should the life of a baby ever ge on its parents' lifestyle? The ofse people felt about the Baby Jesse e came not from the misapplication Rule 8 but from the rule itself.

The offense might be greater were it ely known that, in fact, all transplant grams in the United States have crite for deciding who lives and who dies. d, notes Dr. Arthur Caplan of the stings Institute of medical ethics in w York, practically every one includes ychosocial" factors, such as the fams ability to care for the patient.

This is not as unreasonable as it may m. Unless the state is willing to take responsibility for a patient, the "lifee" rule can be important in protecta child, by ensuring that in the end it ot made to suffer unnecessarily. In tic procedures such as heart transnts, the quality of after-care is as portant to survival as the skill of the geon. Even with the best care, things can go horribly wrong. With inadequate care they *almost certainly* will.

There are fates worse than death, and slow miserable death — the kind that Barney Clark and other artificial heart volunteers have suffered — is one. Conditions necessary to prevent that fate, including competent parents, are reasonable conditions for transplant.

But there are selection criteria that have little to do with averting suffering or of ensuring the patient's survival. The real offense is not Loma Linda's criterion 8. It is criterion 5, a "normal neurological evaluation." Under this rule, mild retardation or even, say, a hearing defect can mean a death sentence. Neurologic normality does not necessarily reflect the baby's chances for survival. It is, instead, a quality-of-life judgment.

Quality of life has long been used in deciding who gets scarce, life-giving treatment. In the early days of kidney dialysis, you needed a briefcase, a bank account and, maybe, a dependent baby to get dialysis. In the late 1960s, the average kidney dialysis patient was 30 to-45, white, working and head of household; i.e., mostly males. This kind of triage caused quite a fuss. It erupted with particular virulence at the Seattle Artificial Kidney Center over the "God squads" that reviewed candidates for the few available kidney dialysis machines. The Pacific Northwest, went the saying at the time, was no place for a Thoreau to go into kidney failure.

The Thoreau problem was finally cured by the federal government. It solved the problem by solving the scarcity: The government decided to pay for kidney dialysis for all. At a cost of more than $2 billion annually, today there is no involuntary triage for kidney dialysis.

If you want it, you get it. Not so with transplants. That scarcity problem cannot be cured with money alone. Money can't buy hearts. Transplants must still be governed by lifeboat ethics. Yet even a lifeboat has rules. Lifeboat ethics might justify throwing someone overboard if he cannot be adequately cared for and will suffer a lingering death. It does not justify throwing him overboard because he flunks a neurological exam. When A and B have equal survival chances, the only just way to choose between them, in transplants as on the lifeboat, is by lottery, not by looks.

As long as hearts are scarce, there will be no getting around having to play God in the nursery. But if we must, at least let us, as the philosopher Paul Ramsey once put it, "play God as God plays God."

The real ethical scandal is not what might have happened to Baby Jesse, but what happens daily to critically ill and neurologically defective Baby Does. Society prefers neurological perfection, but a baby can live without it. Unless, that is, we let the baby die first.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Strategy of Terrorism

Regarding "Lessons of a War Game: It Matters Which Gun Is Smoking" (June 7) by Philip Geyelin:

If the "game" by that "expert group of former national security officials" at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies is an indication of what passes for strategic thinking in Washington these days we are in trouble. May I point out a few fallacies?

First, the players seem to have been oblivious of the fact that the purpose of terrorism, as it has been defined by masters of the art from Bakunin to Abu Nidal, is, quite simply, to terrorize — or, as was actually the case in the Georgetown game, to cause the opposition to be "enraged and vengeful" and to react accordingly. As Moscow's neo-Leninists have had the temerity to boast after our bombing of Libya, they made their gains from our "retaliation" and not from the terrorism that provoked it.

Second, General Eisenhower used to tell those of us who "gamed out" possible German moves at European Theater of Operations headquarters 40 years ago, "If you can properly define a problem, you are already half way toward solving it" — another way of saying that if you want to win a game you had better know what game you are playing. For a strategist to rejoice because he has knocked out a "Colonel Qadhafi" is like a player dressed in football gear charging onto a baseball diamond and thinking he has won points by knocking out the shortstop while the man on third is dashing for home plate.

Third, an item of ignorance that could have been removed by a bit of homework on current intelligence reports is the fallacy that the risks we would run were we to attack Syria militarily would be the possibility of a Soviet response. This is pure nonsense. There is nothing the Soviets would like better — unless, of course, we would attack Iran, thereby *really* giving them what they want.

As any CIA expert on Soviet affairs could have explained to the players, the Russians would win their points from the mere fact of our attack, knowing that we couldn't consolidate a victory, and that when we withdrew we would leave behind an Islamic world more hostile to us than it already is.

Surely there is at least one Sovietologist at the Georgetown Center capable of reminding the players that Soviet strategy, since Lenin enunciated it 60 years ago, has been to rely on our vulnerabilities rather than their strengths, our loss of territory rather than their gaining of it, and our losing friends rather than their winning them. Had those Georgetown players acted on their "unanimous" decision to retaliate against Libya they would be, to use their own game parlance, "playing right into the opponent's hand."

MILES COPELAND.
Oxford, England.

Doublethink on Liberty

Regarding "Statue of Liberty View: $25,000 for 4th of July" (June 6):

What price liberty? $25,000? $90,000? $200,000? Cheap. You want to see the statue? It'll cost you.

"Entrepreneurial spirit?" Or greed?

Gosh, when you think of all the money that could have been made during the great periods of immigration when millions were able to look at the statue for free, it is downright maddening.

On another matter: More and more I read that "The U.S. is getting fed up with Europe." What kind of preposterous statement is this? It's like saying you're fed up with water or breathing. Europe exists. It is part of the planet. What the United States is fed up with is not having its own way. Europe is not some sort of Disneyland fun fair that exists or ceases to exist at America's whim. It is full of people who work hard, raise families, deal with problems like taxes and unemployment, changing the baby and getting dinner ready, paying the mortgage and doing the shopping, dealing with in-laws and managing the budget, and so forth.

Europe has been around a long time and Europeans generally are an experienced and mature lot and have a very sharp perception and appreciation of the whys and wherefores of human behavior. More so than Americans. By contrast, we Americans would seem to be very immature indeed when our psyches need the propping up provided by such adolescent conceptions as "getting fed up" and that other silly business, "walking tall."

If the self-portrait the United States is so unconcernedly drawing, stroke by stroke, day after day is America today, then I have been living with illusions. This is some new America and I can't recognize it.

FRANKLYN WEBBER.
Paris.

A Newspaper of Peace Dies, Killed by Beirut's Long War

By Robin Mannock

BEIRUT — Bearded gunmen used to check the credentials of visitors to the Daily Star in West Beirut. Some callers brought bodyguards. Now those precautions no longer are needed. Late last month the Daily Star, by then a newspaper appearing weekly, folded.

For the second time, Fighting around the old offices of the Daily Star and its Arabic-language stablemate, al-Hayat, forced them to close on Dec. 6, 1975. Eight years later, on Dec. 6, 1983, the Daily Star was reborn. "Today we begin again," said a front page headline over a profession of faith by the publisher, Jamil Mrowa, in the future of Lebanon.

But dominating that front page was the picture of the horror-struck face of a victim of a car bombing in Beirut. An ominous portent. For the next 30 months, terrorism, kidnapping and street fighting were the never-ending fare of the readers of the Daily Star.

The Daily Star that reappeared in 1983 was ambitious. It aimed to become a high-quality, English-language daily for the entire Middle East, since Beirut is the only city in the Arab world boasting anything resembling a free press. To that end the newspaper hired more than two dozen reporters and editors, many imported from Britain and the United States. The first two months were good ones, with circulation and advertising *both hitting prepublication goals. Then* came the seizure of West Beirut by Moslem militias on Feb. 6, 1984.

The Daily Star's offices were in a neighborhood that came under furious bombardment by the Lebanese Army. Staff members had to seek refuge in hallways as shells and rockets whistled overhead. But a four-page issue appeared later that morning, after the shelling ceased, and the Daily Star never missed an edition, even though in the streets below Moslem gunmen battled, and starred the office windows with bullet holes. Again, stories and editorials were written in hallways. That June the photographer Adnan Karaki was killed by a shell while on assignment.

I joined the Daily Star two weeks after the militias took over West Beirut. The battle prompted eight foreign staffers to leave for Cyprus aboard helicopters of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Among the evacuees was the editor, Nizar Jwaideh. Peter Grimsditch, Mr. Jwaideh's able deputy, fought like a man possessed to hold the Daily Star together its first year.

Quality was not sacrificed, even though most of the remaining editors and reporters were young Lebanese with little experience and varying abilities to write English. Much of the local copy needed to be rewritten to be fit to print, and workdays of 12 hours or more were the norm. Power cuts were a daily occurrence, and stories had to be written by the light of candles and flashlights when the newspaper's own generator broke down. Telephones were unreliable at best, and at times were cut off completely. Even so, visiting correspondents were astonished that a daily newspaper of such caliber could be produced in a city battered and divided by war.

MEANWHILE

Beirut airport was closed in February and remained shut for six months, ending hopes of reaching readers outside Lebanon. The U.S. Marines, whose ill-starred stay in Beirut had boosted daily circulation by several hundred copies, abandoned their bunkers for the safety of the fleet offshore. They were among the first of what became a stream of foreign readers to quit Lebanon. Then the bank providing the newspaper with a line of credit collapsed. Advertising shrank to a trickle. Each day brought rumors that closure was imminent. The Daily Star was fighting for its life.

Until last month that battle never ceased. But the lawlessness in West Beirut emptied the city of its foreigners, and Lebanon's economic collapse took its toll. It cost 5.37 Lebanese pounds to buy a dollar the day publication resumed in 1983. During the paper's last week the dollar was trading at 34 pounds.

Staff cuts failed to stanch the financial losses. Last September the Daily Star became the Daily Star Week in Review, put out with no more than the skeleton staff needed to revive a daily if *better times made this* possible.

Throughout, the newspaper hewed to a nonsectarian and nonpartisan policy and was read on both sides of the Green Line that divides Beirut. But the editorial voice was not muzzled, especially in its outspoken denunciation of war and the anarchy that was strangling Beirut.

When fundamentalist Shiite gunmen hijacked Trans World Airways Flight 847 from Athens last summer, militiamen each day collected 40 copies of the newspaper for their American hostages. After their release, one hostage described the Daily Star as a ray of sunshine during long days in captivity. One reason was that the newspaper devoted its editorials during the ordeal to keeping the hostages informed on the issues surrounding the hijacking. The following day the hostages' spokesman would repeat points made by the newspaper.

The Daily Star certainly will resume publication one day. Its founder, Kamal Mrowa, was a pioneering journalist who was assassinated at his writing desk in 1966. His widow, Salma el-Bissar Mrowa, took over as publisher of the two newspapers until 1975 and the present publisher is her son. So a great deal of family pride resides in the Daily Star.

But when the Daily Star will reappear no one can foretell. Meanwhile, a voice of sanity and decency has been silenced.

International Herald Tribune.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Hermès: Horsey House Takes a Different Tack

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — Britain's Princess Anne was the guest of honor Sunday for the running of the Prix de Diane, a race that the house of Hermès has sponsored for five years at the Chantilly racetrack north of Paris. The event, which included a parade of old carriages and lunch for a thousand, was part of the renaissance of Hermès, an august but staid house whose reputation for years rested on scarves and extravagant prices.

Since Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès took over in 1978 the house has seen an aggressive campaign of expansion and renovation, which is bearing fruit. Dumas-Hermès, 48, is the fifth generation in a business founded in 1837 by Thierry Hermès, a craftsman who specialized in harnesses — hence the house's strongly equine image. With the advent of the automobile, the family foresaw a decline in the equestrian trade and diversified into leather goods, from writing cases to billfolds and bags. Hermès still has a saddle department, though, and sells about 450 a year. Most are pigskin, but they can be custom-made in alligator or other leathers.

Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès joined the house 20 years ago and, at the death of his father, Robert Dumas-Hermès, he was named president. There are two other branches of the family — the Puech-Hermès and the Guerrand-Hermès, all actively involved in the business.

Dumas-Hermès talks at lightning speed, punctuating his sentences with fighting gestures. He is proud of his achievements and prompt to give credit to the team spirit of the house. Unlike his father and uncles, who looked like old-fashioned bankers, he is relaxed and easygoing, and on a first-name basis with his employees.

Since taking over, he has considerably expanded the family empire. Hermès goods were once sold only at the original shop on Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré and in airports. Dumas-Hermès has opened 200 boutiques, of which 158 are franchised; the others belong to the company. The latest one was opened in Dallas's Highland Park area in November. The New York boutique is the most successful after the original Paris shop, Dumas-Hermès said. Japan, where Hermès is in association with the Seibu department stores, is also an important market, he said.

Most of the boutiques were decorated by Dumas-Hermès's wife, Rena, who led an architecture firm before marrying. She has interpreted the Hermès image with a strict and luxurious yet lighter and younger hand. For the walls of the newly redecorated jewelry department in Hermès's Paris shop, she used 122 ostrich skins dyed a subtle gray.

Dumas-Hermès credits the revival of the house to a clever use of the Hermès scarves, which have been rediscovered in recent years. Everybody, including Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, used to wear them in a stodgy babushka style. Now they are wrapped around the neck, hair and waist in dozens of ways, thanks to a little booklet developed under Dumas-Hermès: "How to Wear Your Hermès Scarf."

"It was an instant success," especially in the United States, Dumas-Hermès said, "because you know how much Americans love to be told 'How-to.'" Soon the Hermès scarves were being perceived by other designers as amusing and decorative and were shamelessly copied by many, such as Keith Varty of Byblos, in Italy.

The company produces 12 meticulously researched scarf designs every year and has a collection of more than 750 designs, with a strong accent on horsey themes. The scarves have long been Hermès's best seller; about 400,000 are sold every year. "It takes one year to make a scarf and requires enormous research," said Dumas-Hermès.

The house employs 15 free-lance artists, often book illustrators or museum employees. "Some are specialized in nautical subjects, others in animals," Dumas-Hermès said. "One of them used to work for the Jardin des Plantes and is now working on a beautiful lion scarf." Other designs have included feathers, nautical themes and the Statue of Liberty, produced this year.

Under Dumas-Hermès, the Hermès image has been advertised more aggressively, starting with an ad showing a Hermès scarf on a girl in jeans. "Remember, this was in 1979 and it was a shock," he said.

Dumas-Hermès expanded the range of products and introduced a number of reasonably priced items, mostly for the home. Among them are kitchen and garden aprons, gardening gloves and tools, porcelain dishes, printed cotton dining sets, and blankets wrapped in handsome burlap bags with the Hermès insignia.

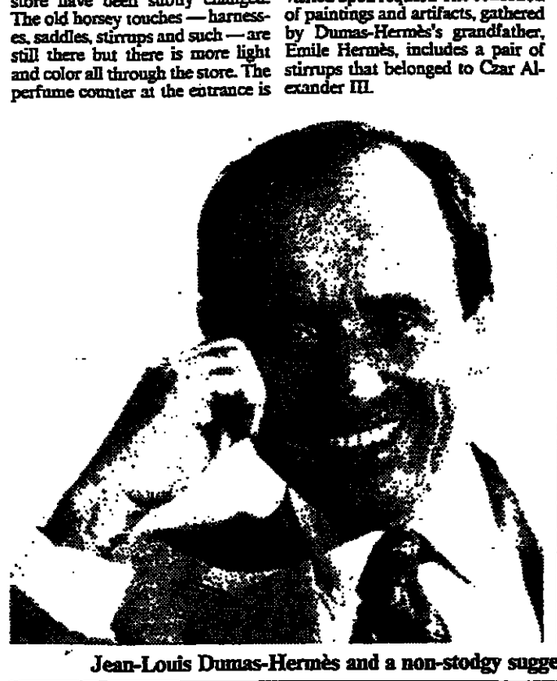
The house's ready-to-wear, which two decades ago was considered the best sportswear in town, had been declining until six years ago, when Dumas-Hermès hired a 19-year-old designer, Eric Bergère, who is giving the collection a new lease on life.

Many Hermès classics, notably the handbags, were upgraded and now come in many sizes and colors, including a bright blue ostrich. "We even launched a tricolor Kelly," Dumas-Hermès said. The Kelly bag was named after Princess Grace, whose favorite it was for years.

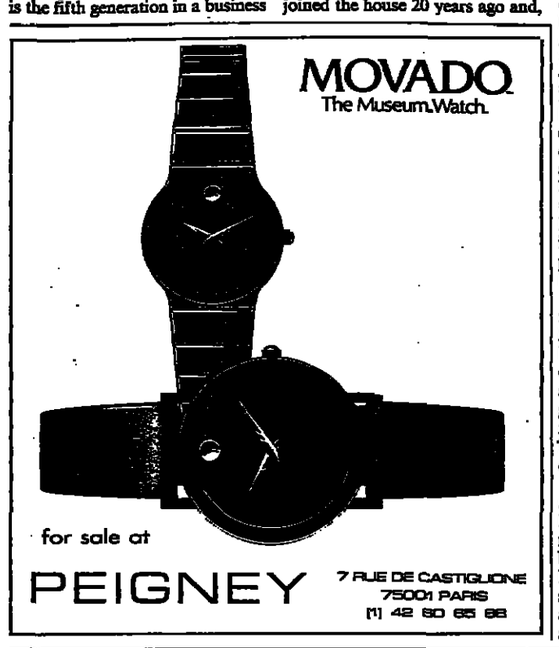
The layout and decor of the main store have been subtly changed. The old horsey touches — harnesses, saddles, stirrups and such — are still there but there is more light and color all through the store. The perfume counter at the entrance is new. The men's department includes many leisure clothes, including colorful jogging suits.

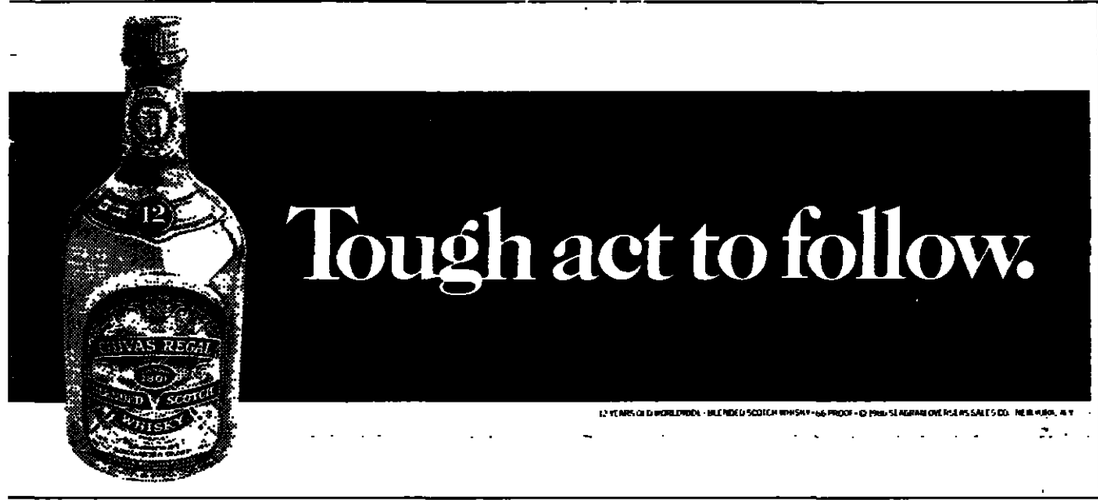
The windows, once one of Hermès's main attractions thanks to the decorator Annie Beaumel, who spent 50 years at the house, are once again traffic stoppers. Beaumel's successor is her former assistant, Leila Menchari, who has inherited her mentor's whimsical and poetic sense.

The Hermès legacy can be seen on the third floor, where the company keeps a museum that can be visited upon request. The collection of paintings and artifacts, gathered by Dumas-Hermès's grandfather, Emile Hermès, includes a pair of stirrups that belonged to Czar Alexander III.



Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès and a non-stodgy suggestion for how to wear Hermès's "Napoléon" scarf.





Finding Room for the Stone Guest in Washington

By Robert Green
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Like many a capital, Washington is a city overflowing with monuments, memorials and statues commemorating the great: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill, Samuel Hahnemann.

Samuel Hahnemann?

Hahnemann's statue, built in 1900 by the American Institute of Homeopathy, is in a central park even though few people know who he was. A German doctor (1755-1843), he is the founder of homeopathy, which holds that diseases can be cured by drugs that produce similar symptoms.

Washington planners say the city is overcrowded with monuments — more than 400, many commemorating obscure people or events — and there will soon be no room.

Most groups sponsoring new statues want them placed prominently in the long, grassy Mall that runs from the Capitol building past the White House to the Potomac River. The area already has the Washington Monument, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial.

But many Washingtonians say that the beauty of the Mall is its open, parklike space, and that free space must be preserved.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill that would ban new monuments from the Mall unless the subject were of major significance. The Senate is expected to take up a similar bill soon.

Besides presidential memorials, foreigners are prominent on pedestals around town. In addition to Churchill, whose statue stands with one foot on the grounds of the British Embassy and the other on American soil, they include Christopher Columbus, Joan of Arc, the South American liberators Simon Bolivar and José de San Martin, Benito Juarez of Mexico and Taras Shevchenko, a Ukrainian poet.

Some enduring memorials, like Samuel Hahnemann's, are familiar only to a well-informed few.

One such is "The Temperance Fountain" on Pennsylvania Avenue, a Washington landmark since 1880. This statue of a water crane was donated by Henry Cogswell, a philanthropic teetotaler who wanted a fountain so that passersby could slake their thirst on pure water instead of liquor. The water has been turned off for decades but the statue remains.

According to legend, a group of friends used to gather there each year and, standing on one leg like the crane, would make a toast: "Temperance, I'll drink to that" before adjourning to a nearby bar.

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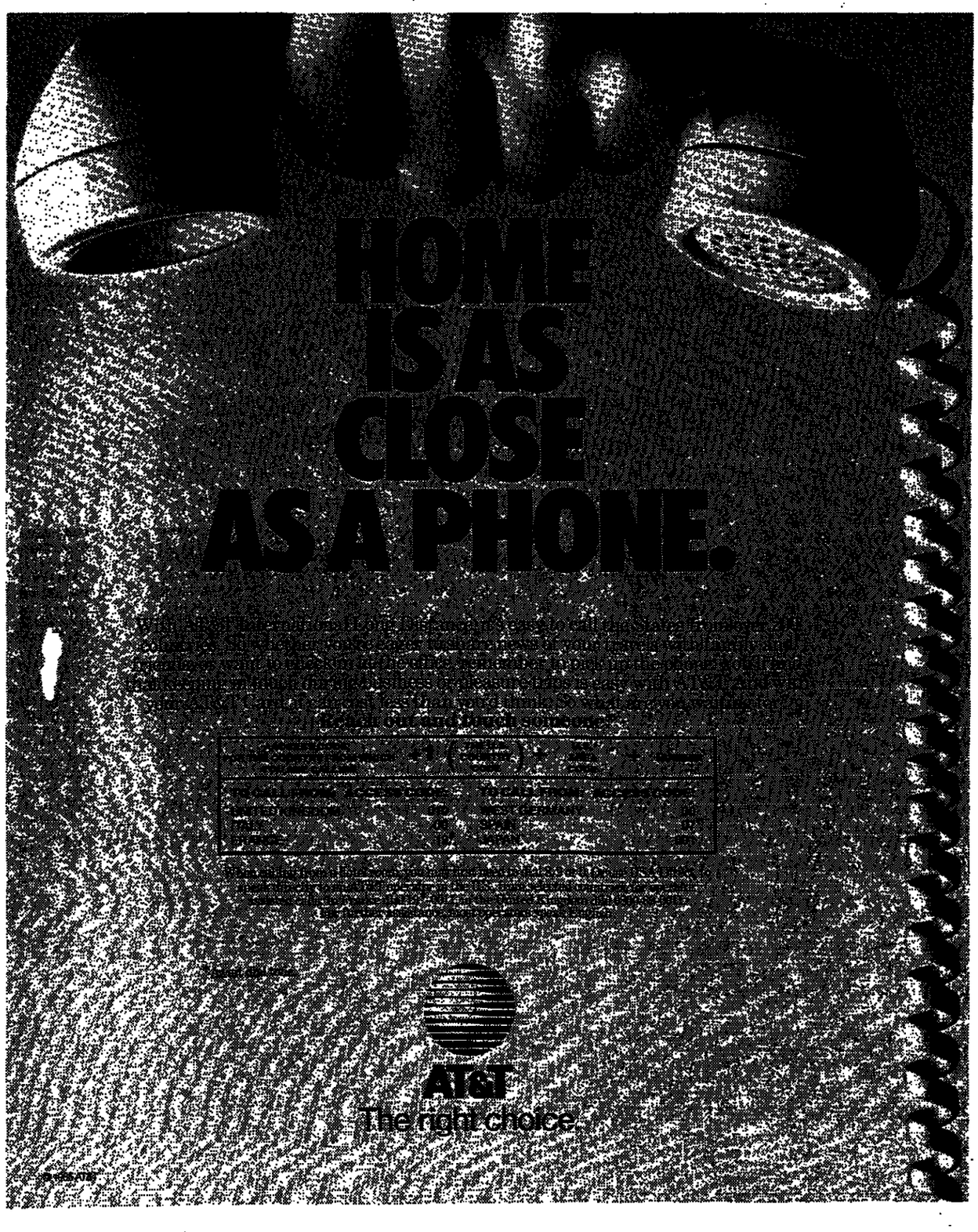

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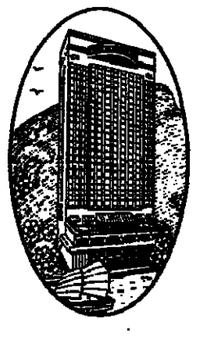

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International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SDAY, JUNE 17, 1986 **

مكتاصبة الأصول

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

True 'Nordic Bourse' the Works in Denmark?

By JURIS KAZA
International Herald Tribune

COPENHAGEN — Danish securities markets may be among the most exciting in the Nordic region, according to some analysts in Copenhagen. In price/earnings ratios, Danish shares may look a bit overpriced com- with the rest of Europe, the analysts concede. But they say a number of factors could push up share prices for investors are looking for medium-term capital gains.

r domestic investors, shares are the only securities that are ely free of capital-gains tax after three years. Bonds, still the popular instrument for Danish and foreign inves- are subject to more com- tax rules aimed at both and capital gains, ex- ed Bjarne Jensen, a vice dent and head of securi- trading at Den Danske

Some estimate that up to 80 firms may be competing for investors' business.

he proportion of shares nds traded on the Copen- n market is about 15 per- aid 85 percent compared to 3 percent and 97 percent a few ago, and the proportion of shares will grow," Mr. Jensen

a value of about 4.5-billion-kroner ($549-million), new- issues in the first half of 1986 alone look like they will d the total for all 1985, he said.

reign investors are allowed to buy shares in any listed sh company, and they may own all but the shortest maturi- on Denmark's relatively large and well-organized bond et.

gislation that will take effect Jan. 1 will bring dozens of new s to official trading on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, ding all the major Danish banks.

ly 27 brokers are now permitted to trade on the floor of the nge, their actions largely determined by hand signals from representatives nearby. Trades amounting to several times fficial volume take place in the hallways, making Copenha- official bourse a "tip-of-the-iceberg market."

Y NEXT year, however, Danish banking sources estimate that up to 80 share-trading firms may be competing for investors' business.

th three Swedish companies already listed in Copenhagen, sh bankers dream of the market becoming a true "Nordic exchange" in the next few years.

rway's Norsk Hydro, which already trades on several for- bourses, is seen as a potential candidate for listing. Finnish anies are also looking at the market, which offers a foothold e European Community. Of Norsk Hydro, an analyst said, y have a considerable operation in Denmark, with some employees."

tside Denmark, analysts are a little skeptical of the "Nor- bourse idea. With few foreign-exchange regulations, Danes uy Swedish or any other foreign securities they want, Mikael ll, an analyst at London's Kleinwort, Grieveson Ltd., s out.

edes, on the other hand, are hampered by foreign-exchange ations, and equity issues abroad are a way to raise capital for diaries or future acquisitions.

. Sjowall said that Hexagon, a Swedish investment and re-capital company that listed its shares in Copenhagen in May, may have done so to prepare for future acquisitions in ark.

h Mr. Sjowall and Sanjiv Pandya, a specialist in Scandina- shares at Savory Milln Ltd., another London brokerage, said

See DENMARK, Page 18

Currency Rates

Rates *June 16*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
dam	2.4775	3.775	112.685 *	35.34 *	0.164 *	—	5.514 *	136.78 *	149.83 y
(a)	44.9175	68.46	20.4365	6.4085	2.9745 *	18.1375	—	24.7845	27.175 *
t	2.1949	3.348	—	31.37 *	1.456 x	88.765 *	4.892 *	121.37 *	1.329 *
b)	1.5235	—	3.355	10.6905	2,300.00	3.7815	68.57	2.771	251.915
	1,508.15	2,301.30	686.90	215.42	—	609.65	33.617	833.28	9.135
k(c)	—	0.6642 =	2.218	7.073	1,524.00	2.50	45.325	1.8283	166.25
	7.0095	10.674	3.1886	—	4.6435 x	2.8292	15.606 *	3.8668	4.226 *
	165.30	252.17	74.98	23.52	10.94 *	66.59	367.91 *	90.77	—
	1.8143	2.7661	82.50 *	25.87 *	8.12 *	73.205 *	4.0344 *	—	1.0972 *
	0.9772	0.6407	2.1469	6.8493	1,475.10	2.4194	43.8768	1.7785	161.582
	1.17626	0.77096	2.58177	8.24499	N.Q.	2.9142	52.8347	2.1296	194.847

In London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. mercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. uy one pound: $U.S.1.5055

Dollar Values

Currency per	U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
ustral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.14	Mex. peso	623.00	Soviet ruble	0.7025
$	1.4368	Greek drac.	139.00	Norw. krone	7.51	Span. peseta	141.15
bil.	15.52	Hong Kong $	7.8085	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	7.1245
fr.	45.46	Indian rupee	12.58	Port. escudo	148.25	Taiwan $	37.80
ez.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,129.00	Saudi riyal	3.7508	Thai baht	26.285
a $	1.3852	Irish £	0.7281	Sing. $	2.18	Turkish lira	672.70
yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.49	S. Afr. rand	2.6089	UAE dirham	3.673
rona	8.14	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2928	S. Kor. won	887.00	Venez. boliv.	18.00
ound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.6065				

e: 1.1063 Irish £

Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na- le Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

currency Deposits *June 16*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	7⅜-7½	7⅜-7½	6⅝
s	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4⅞-5	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7⅜-7½	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅝
s	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7⅜-7½	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅝
s	6 [illegible]-7	4½-4⅝	4¾-4⅞	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7½-7⅝	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅝
	7⅛-7 [illegible]	4⅝-4¾	4⅝-4¾	9½-9⅝	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6½

: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates *June 16*

ates	Close	Prev.
Rate	6½	6½
Funds	6 13/16	6⅝
ate	8½	8½
oan Rate	7¾	7¾
er 90-179 days	6.75	6.75
Treasury Bills	6.11	6.19
Treasury Bills	6.21	6.29
9 days	6.42	6.42
9 days	6.44	6.44
rmany		
d Rate	5.50	5.50
d Rate	4.35	4.25
th Interbank	4.55	4.55
Interbank	4.60	4.60
Interbank	4.65	4.65
tion Rate	7	7¼
ney	7⅜	7⅜
nth Interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
Interbank	7 5/16	7⅜
Interbank	7 5/16	7⅜
se Rate	10	10
ney	10⅝	n.a.
Treasury Bill	9½	—
Interbank	9 31/64	—
t Rate	3½	3½
ney	4 7/16	4 7/16
nterbank	4⅝	4⅝

: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit ls, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *June 16*

1 month	7 - 7 [illegible]
2 months	7 - 7 [illegible]
3 months	7 - 7 [illegible]
6 months	7 - 7 [illegible]
1 Year	7⅛ - 7¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *June 16*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 5.87
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.702

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

June 16

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong		Clsd.	
Luxembourg	346.50	—	—1.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	347.49	347.22	—1.29
Zurich	346.65	339.25	—7.15
London	346.50	339.20	—6.90
New York	—	334.80	—11.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

rkets Closed

ancial markets were closed Monday in Hong Kong for a holiday. ets will be closed Tuesday in West Germany for a holiday.

U.S. Says Industry Use Fell

Rate Is Lowest In 29 Months

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. industry, responding to slack energy and auto markets and a cautious mood among consumers, used just 78.6 percent of production capacity in May, down from a revised 79.2 percent in April, the Federal Reserve Board said Monday.

The index is now at its lowest level since December 1983, when U.S. industry used 78.3 percent of its capacity.

Capacity utilization gained 0.2 point in April after falling 0.9 point the previous month, according to revised figures contained in the report. The index has lost more than two points this year after reaching a six-month high of 80.7 percent in December.

The utilization index, which fell to 69.5 percent at the depth of the 1982 recession, averaged 81.7 percent between 1967 and 1985.

The overall industry decline was in pace with a 0.6-percent drop in industrial production for the month, announced by the Fed last week.

Capacity use in the manufacturing sector fell 0.6 point, pulled down by a 0.9-percentage-point decline in the output of durable goods, the most expensive manufactured products and an important barometer of industry health.

The largest decline in manufacturing was in the motor-vehicle industry, where the operating rate fell to 75 percent in May from 80.4 percent in April and was down from 80.5 percent a year earlier, the Fed said.

Auto sales advanced a slim 0.6 percent last month, following a 4.3-percent surge in April, despite low-interest financing incentives, according to a separate report released last week by the Commerce Department.

The report characterized the decline as "widespread," noting that "only the aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment industry showed any increase in factory usage in May."

The output of nondurable goods, including clothing, cosmetics and processed foods, slipped 0.1 point, to 83.5 percent of capacity, the Fed said.

Capacity use in the mining industry, depressed by low energy costs and further exacerbated by recent production cutbacks in the coal industry, fell 1.6 points, to 74.2 percent last month, the lowest level in four years, the report said.

Production in the utilities industries, on the other hand, rose 0.2 point, to 83.4 percent, the report said.

Analysts said the setback in manufacturing use was particularly worrisome because it indicates that consumers are still cautious about the economy and have yet to respond to favorable market conditions like cheap oil and lower interest rates.

The continuing weakness of manufacturing industries is a source of concern to public policymakers and casts some doubt on Reagan administration forecasts of an upsurge in economic growth in the latter half of this year.

Buyers Are Returning to Antwerp

Diamond Trade Changing After The 'Trouble'

By Peter Maass
New York Times Service

ANTWERP, Belgium — Office-supply shops here in the world's diamond capital have added a new item to their usual store of scales and magnifying glasses: paper-shredding machines.

Demand for what one diplomat calls "the instrument of the moment" began to soar after a raid in January of a diamond-district money-exchange concern and the arrest of its two directors.

Roger Kirschen & Co., the exchange concern, was suspected of tax fraud related to what prosecutors believed was its activity as an illegal clearinghouse for money earned from unreported diamond dealing. Police seized bookkeeping records covering about 850 of the company's clients, most from the diamond community.

There is no telling how many records were shredded by companies after the raid, which sent diamond sales plummeting.

"People were afraid to come to Antwerp," said Abraham Fischler, president of the Diamond Bourse, one of several diamond-trading floors in the city. "They don't like trouble, and when they saw trouble they stayed away."

In the past two months, though — as buyers regained confidence in the community's stability — sales have returned to normal, according to the High Diamond Council, which oversees the diamond trade in Antwerp. The handful of diamond sellers who closed their doors after the raid reportedly have returned to town, and a spokesman for the council says that the community "has completely recovered."

Despite the business-as-usual appearance of Pelikaanstraat, the central diamond-dealing street, there are indications that the community's freewheeling, secretive business practices are heading for a change.

The Associated Press
The closed shop of Roger Kirschen & Co. and, inset, Abraham Fischler, president of the Diamond Bourse.

The investigation that sparked the scandal is continuing, although government authorities appear willing to forgo the type of spectacular raids and arrests that shook the district in January. In place of that dramatic strategy, authorities are said to be seeking the low-key payment of fines from diamond dealers suspected of black market dealings.

Complicating matters somewhat, the two directors of Kirschen, on bail of $150,000 each, have left the country. Their company is now closed — the most visible victim of the scandal.

Meanwhile, press reports have recently said that some prominent conservative politicians were linked to companies that allegedly helped Kirschen transfer out of Belgium money that its clients earned in the black market.

At the center of this controversy is a business practice that, industry sources say, is essential to the community's economic health: the ability to trade about $7 billion a year in diamonds without reporting all of the transactions to tax authorities.

The black market is necessary, the sources say, because many buyers come from countries where strict money-exchange and income-tax controls make above-the-table diamond trading an unprofitable enterprise. Thus, the buyers want the transactions to occur outside of official scrutiny and channels.

"They come, they buy and they pay — that's all that concerns me," said a diamond trader who asked that his name not be used.

Diamond community officials play down the amount of black-market dealing, saying the scale of illegal transactions does not exceed the norm for Belgian businesses in general.

"We are not angels, but on this Earth there are no angels," commented Mr. Fischler of the Diamond Bourse.

Because of the importance of diamond trading here — it ac-

See DIAMONDS, Page 13

Bank of America Halts Lending In South Africa

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Bank of America, the second-largest U.S. bank, has decided to end all lending to borrowers in South Africa until the system of racial separation known as apartheid is dismantled.

A committee of the board of directors of BankAmerica Corp., the bank's holding company, reached that decision on June 2, ratifying a proposal by the bank's management, a spokesman said. There has been no formal announcement of the policy, however.

The decision makes Bank of America the largest U.S. institution to declare a halt to all new loans to South African borrowers and increases the pressure on other banks to cut links with that country.

Bank of America, like most American banks, had a policy of not lending to the South African government or its agencies. It now joins about two dozen institutions that have gone further and said they would no longer lend to any borrower in South Africa, including private companies or commercial banks. Many of these two dozen banking companies are regional ones such as NCNB Corp. and Norwest Corp., but they also include the corporate parents of Chemical Bank and Bankers Trust.

"We will not make new loans to borrowers in South Africa as long as the apartheid system remains in place," Elizabeth H. Nachbaur, Bank of America's vice president for social policy, said.

Bank of America, which is based in San Francisco, is reducing its exposure to South Africa by letting loans run off the books and by selling some loans on the secondary market, she said.

The decision in large part renders formal what already had been the practice at Bank of America and other U.S. banks. Since about last August, they have stopped new lending to South Africa because of its perilous economic situation and a moratorium imposed last September on repayments of principal of its foreign bank debt. Yet most have been reluctant to state formally that they will not lend new money unless apartheid is ended.

"Bank of America's action is an important step forward," said Richard V. Knight, director of corporate research at the American Committee on Africa, a New York-based group that urges banks to cut ties to South Africa. "Coming at this time — during the state of emergency in South Africa — it's doubly important. This will make any bank look very closely at the issue."

The largest U.S. bank, Citibank, has drawn the most criticism for its involvement in South Africa, because it maintains offices in that country and because it is believed to have more loans outstanding to South Africa than any other U.S. bank.

■ **Rand Strengthens**

South Africa's financial markets did little business Monday as many of the country's black majority downed tools to observe the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

The commercial rand closed sharply higher Monday at 38.55 U.S. cents, compared with 37.50 cents Friday. Shortly after midsession the currency almost reached 40 cents before slipping back.

The Reserve Bank said it sold a small amount of dollars late in the day when the rand started moving off its highs. The central bank's move was reinforced by exporters who, seeing the rand higher, sold dollars.

The financial rand, the currency Pretoria stipulated as the unit for investment when it suspended its markets and froze temporarily the repayment of its foreign debt last year, also firmed. The financial rand closed sharply up at 23.75 cents, compared with Friday's close of 22.40.

Chernobyl Clouds Future of Nuclear Power Plant Builders

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The disaster at Chernobyl has dimmed the prospects of the Western European companies that build plants to generate electricity from nuclear power.

"We had a bright business year with happily generous revenues and reasonable profits," Klaus Barthelt, chairman of Kraftwerk Union AG, the nuclear-power-plant building subsidiary of the giant Siemens AG electrical group, said recently of the company's 1985 results. But, he added, "the shadows are growing longer."

Though Kraftwerk Union, or KWU, nearly tripled its earnings last year to the equivalent of $160 million, Mr. Barthelt reported that the volume of orders on hand, which includes contracts for 11 nuclear-power plants, had dropped by the end of the year to $10.7 billion, from $13.1 billion the year earlier.

Such feelings of unease seem alien to an industry that, despite rigid resistance to nuclear power in many European countries, has managed to capture a large share of the world market. It has done so by concentrating on high technology in standardized packages and by offering favorable financing terms.

The industry, nevertheless, has dwindled to a small elite club, whose major players are KWU in West Germany; Framatome SA, a unit of France's state-controlled Cie. Générale d'Electricité, and AB ASEA-ATOM, the nuclear-power division of Sweden's ASEA electrical group. They compete head-on, but sometimes cooperate with, such large U.S. companies as Westinghouse Electric Corp. and General Electric Co., or the Candu Operations division of Atomic Energy of Canada.

But after Chernobyl, the shadows are widening. The Dutch government said it was delaying plans to expand from one to five nuclear power plants by the 1990s. Similarly, Finland was expected to postpone increasing the number of its plants from four to six at least until more is known about what caused the Chernobyl accident.

Yugoslav officials have said that they will press ahead with plans to add four more nuclear generating stations to the one now in operation, at a cost of roughly $10 billion. But industry executives say that they expect delays. Several European companies, including KWU, are bidding for those projects.

These delays and possible cancellations are unsettling, since they come in the wake of cutbacks elsewhere for financial reasons. Egypt and Turkey have delayed decisions on new projects. A revised version of China's current five-year plan was issued in March without plans for two new atomic-power plants to have been built in Sunan province, and for which some European companies had hoped to bid.

Elsewhere, although governments have reiterated their commitment to nuclear power, domestic resistance has reached a fever pitch. In Rome, more than 100,000 people demonstrated recently to protest continuation of the modest Italian program.

In West Germany, police have fought fierce battles with armed demonstrators opposing construction of the country's first nuclear-fuel-reprocessing plant at Wackersdorf, in Bavaria. That plant is designed to eliminate dependence on Britain and France for reprocessing spent fuel elements when it begins processing 350 short tons (317 metric tons) of used fuel a year in the 1990s.

The stakes are high for companies such as KWU, which has a $715-million chunk of the contracts at Wackersdorf. Though projects are few, the immense contracts are crucial for European economies. Mr. Barthelt of KWU estimated recently that about 25 percent of the value of an order goes to KWU, with the rest spread among up to 700 subcontractors and suppliers.

"Their know-how and ability is in danger of rupture if the major orders dry up," Mr. Barthelt said.

Nevertheless, some analysts believe that the long-term effect of Chernobyl will not be entirely negative. "There's a widespread recognition in sectors of the public that make decisions that generally the United States and Europe are doing better on safety," said David Barker, an energy analyst in London with Arthur D. Little Co., the U.S. consulting firm.

Other factors, Mr. Barker said, would outweigh the accident in determining choice. "A whole series of issues is related to choice," he said. "The size of grid means a limited number of countries can build a 600-megawatt plant, and another problem is up-front finance. The capital costs are 90 percent of the cost of power."

KWU withdrew a bid for a Turkish plant when Ankara insisted that it run the finished plant itself and pay for it with revenues from the power generated over 20 years.

South Korea Chip Makers Try Specialized Markets

By Patrick Smith
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — When Samsung Electronics Co. produced South Korea's first 64-kilobyte semiconductor chip a little more than two years ago, both the company and the nation were swelled with pride.

Similar feelings accompanied Samsung's announcement last year that it would manufacture 256K dynamic-memory devices. Both of these products were intended to put South Korea on the leading edge of the $22-billion chip industry, in direct competition with U.S. and Japanese producers.

Many months and many investments later, the leading edge is still proving elusive. While South Korea's commitment to the industry remains unshaken, both scientists and economists acknowledge that semiconductor production has been unexpectedly expensive.

"From any viewpoint, we have to get into this arena," said Kang Jun-Ku, who heads a research and development laboratory near here for Goldstar Semiconductor Ltd. "But we're still paying the entrance fee and not yet enjoying the game."

South Korean companies had invested about $1.2 billion, at current exchange rates, in the semiconductor industry by the end of last year. A further $480 million is to be spent through 1987, according to locally published figures.

No one, however, has yet made money in the industry, and borrowings have mounted significantly. At Samsung Co., the industry leader, debt more than doubled in 1985 as a proportion of the company's net worth.

High capital outlays and poor returns have prompted many in the industry to question the direction that South Korea has taken. Manufacturers have invested too heavily in state-of-the-art products, analysts suggest, with the result that they are overexposed to short product cycles and outsized competition.

"We're a foundry, not a leading-edge manufacturer," one scientist said recently. "We can't rely just on advanced products."

Reflecting these concerns, Goldstar has developed specialized and "semi-custom" devices, for which demand is more certain and profit margins wider. As a result, it has survived the market's volatility better than other local companies, according to Min Pyung-June, the senior managing director.

Others are taking the same

See KOREANS, Page 16

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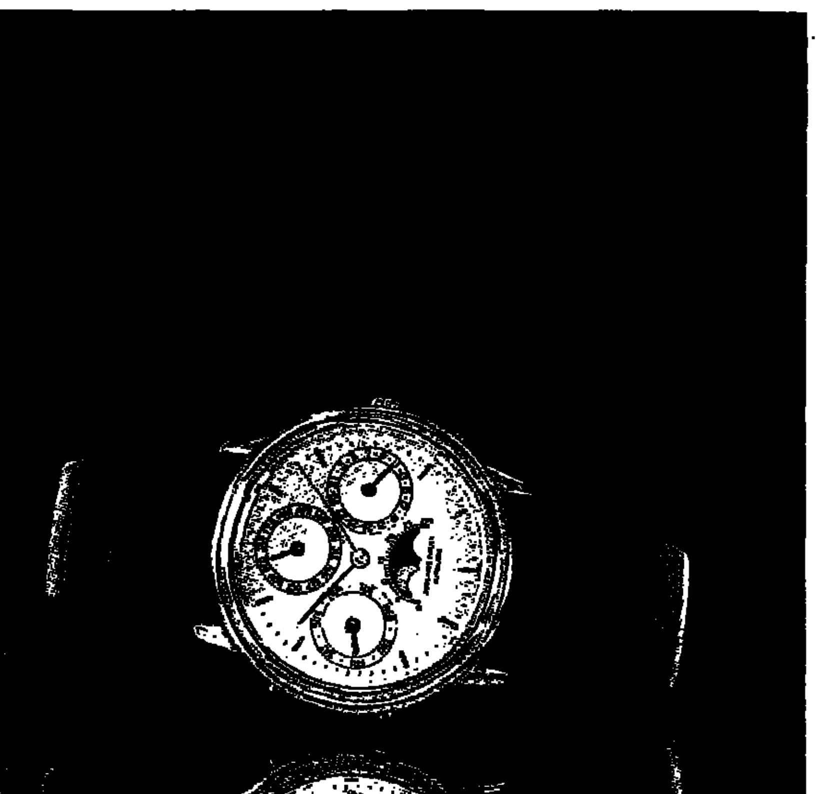

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Morgan	15342	87⅞	86¾	87¼	+ ⅛
AMI	13231	17	15⅞	16⅜	— ⅝
AT&T	12498	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
Motorla	10792	42⅛	40⅛	40½	—2⅛
Ahmns s	10633	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
SDieGs	9537	34½	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
IBM	9078	149⅞	148⅛	148½	—1⅛
Gould	8759	21⅜	19¾	20	—1⅜
Sears	8648	48⅛	47½	47⅝	+ ⅜
FinCpA	8331	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
AMD	8230	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ¾
USFG	8185	39⅞	39	39⅜	— ¼
EKodk	8107	60⅞	60	60½	
GenEl	7993	82⅝	81¾	82⅛	+ ⅜
Exxon	7802	60⅝	59¾	60¼	— ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.04	+0.16
Utilities	89.90	+0.36
Industrials	90.18	Unch.

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	112,120,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	163,245,400
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,060,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,370,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	118,347,700
NYSE volume up	46,456,150
NYSE volume down	50,662,210
Amex volume up	3,298,070
Amex volume down	5,577,210

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	753	1198
Declined	814	371
Unchanged	395	393
Total Issues	1962	1962
New Highs	102	116
New Lows	18	14

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	141.23	140.72	141.17	+0.17
Industrials	163.97	163.39	163.74	—0.02
Transp.	121.46	120.78	121.46	+0.33
Utilities	70.61	70.09	70.61	+0.67
Finance	152.20	151.53	151.62	—0.27

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 13	335,888	425,268	6,347
June 12	222,675	371,974	15,907
June 11	244,099	414,443	35,429
June 10	250,985	514,732	40,345
June 9	242,605	592,147	45,340

*Included in the sales figures

Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1880.52	1890.61	1863.29	1871.77	— 2.42
Trans	787.13	793.50	779.00	784.63	+ 0.13
Util	188.02	189.78	186.54	188.90	+ 1.21
Comp	719.82	723.61	712.15	717.21	+ 0.15

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	258	364
Declined	330	214
Unchanged	239	237
Total Issues	827	815
New Highs	34	41
New Lows	8	8

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	276.25	274.69	275.58	+0.13
Transp.	205.02	203.39	204.67	+0.19
Utilities	106.62	105.29	106.61	+1.29
Finance	29.06	28.84	28.90	—0.07
Composite	246.50	245.17	246.13	+0.40

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	398.54	—1.05	394.73	287.38
Industrials	405.18	—2.17	401.32	293.87
Finance	527.83	+0.86	523.46	371.00
Insurance	444.73	—0.02	438.79	337.87
Utilities	348.68	—1.68	337.24	276.00
Banks	429.70	—0.15	430.1s	283.30
Transp.	363.16	+1.93	357.83	259.93

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	948	1,278
Declined	1,117	785
Unchanged	2,222	2,225
Total Issues	4,287	4,288

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	10368	6⅜	5⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hmbar	7516	13⅝	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
LorTel n	4834	30⅞	29⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtchIE	3366	11⅛	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthn	3341	13⅞	12¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
DomeP	3086	1⅛	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wangb	2236	16⅜	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICH s	1938	27⅛	26⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
HrnH wt	1728	4⅞	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT	1663	5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
HmeSh n	1451	71⅛	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
KeyPh	1329	20⅞	19⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
FmHG	1313	5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntCty g	1300	11¼	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPn	1406	10	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
282.90	281.37	281.75	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Falls in Sluggish Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished narrowly lower Monday. Trading was lethargic as investors caught their breath after Friday's steep climb.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 2.42 to 1,871.77; it jumped 36 points Friday.

Declines outpaced advances by an 8-7 ratio.

Broad market indexes, however, managed small gains. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.40 to 246.12. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.17 to 141.17. The price of an average share climbed 5 cents.

On the Big Board, 112 million changed hands, down from 141 million shares on Friday.

Stock prices got an early push up from the bond market, which has been climbing as a result of a steady progression of weak U.S. economic data. But analysts noted that the bond market is strong because investors believe that the continuous stream of weak economic data will force the Federal Reserve Bond to cut short-term interest rates.

Data released since Thursday on retail sales, industrial production, business inventories, and industry utilization reflect a sluggish economy and raise concerns about corporate earnings, analysts said.

The government said Monday that the nation's industry operating rate fell to 78.6 percent of capacity in May, from 79.2 percent in April.

Data on housing starts, gross national product, personal income and consumer prices also are due this week.

"All these numbers are going to be weaker than most economists had expected," said Maria Ramirez of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

J.P. Morgan was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing ⅛ to 87¼.

American Medical International followed, falling ⅝ to 16⅜. Traders said the stock had been the subject of takeover speculation and is being sold before the end of the second quarter because no takeover has materialized.

AT&T was third, rising ⅛ to 24⅞.

In the technology sector, IBM dropped ⅛ to 148⅞, Cray Research lost 1¾ to 90¾, Digital Equipment fell 1½ to 85⅞ and NCR dropped 1⅜ to 53½.

The semiconductor group was also weak. Motorola (ex-dividend) fell 2 to 40½ in volume of more than 1 million shares after a Merrill Lynch analyst, Thomas Kurlak, cut his estimates of the company's 1986 and 1987 earnings.

Texas Instruments slid 3¾ to 126¼. National Semiconductor retreated ⅜ to 12⅜ and Advanced Micro Devices lost ¾ to 22⅝.

Among financial issues, American Express was off ¼ to 61⅛ and American International Group fell 2¼ to 127⅞.

Among actively traded blue chips, General Motors rose ¼ to 78½, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing rose 1⅛ to 108¾, Merck added ¾ to 99⅞, Eastman Kodak rose ⅛ to 60⅞, General Electric was up ⅜ to 82⅛ and Sears gained ⅜ to 47⅞. R.J. Reynolds eased ¾ to 49, Philip Morris declined 1⅛ to 67¾, U.S. Steel eased ¼ to 20½ and Inco fell ⅜ to 13⅞.

Among pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers added 2⅛ to 83¾, Pfizer climbed 2⅜ to 68½ and Syntex lost ⅝ to 66¼.

Stop & Shop gained 2¾ points, rising to 54¼ after it reported higher-than-expected quarterly earnings.

NYSE listings (A, B, C, D)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Other Funds

[illegible]

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

SINESS ROUNDUP

ɔke Agrees to Buy BCI Bottlers

The Associated Press

ᴸANTA — Coca-Cola Co. Monday that it had reached ɡent to purchase the U.S. and ian bottling properties of Holdings Corp. for about $1

soft-drink giant also an-ɛd that it had broken off ith JTL Corp. on the merger r respective Coca-Cola bot-roperties.

was formed in the $6.1-bil-veraged buyout of the Be-Cos. conglomerate by the in-nt firm Kohlberg, Kravis, s & Co. Proceeds from the ll be used to repay some of ɔt incurred in the April 1986 tion.

Coca-Cola's president, Donald R. Keough, said the purchase "is a continuation of our bottler-restructuring program initiated several years ago."

"We will continue to evaluate our options for realignment of our U.S. bottling properties, including the BCI properties, once the acquisition is completed," Mr. Keough said.

The acquisition is subject to approval by the boards at both companies.

Properties included in the acquisition are Coca-Cola bottling operations in Hawaii and the cities of Los Angeles; San Diego; Las Vegas; Yuma, Arizona; Omaha, Nebraska; Topeka and Lenexa, Kansas; Madison, Wisconsin; Cedar Rapids and five other Iowa cities. The Canadian property is in the province of British Columbia.

Coca-Cola also announced Monday that it had amicably discontinued merger talks with JTL, a privately owned company in Chattanooga, Tennessee, that is the largest independently owned Coca-Cola bottling operation in the United States.

"The talks had proceeded very well," an unidentified JTL spokesman said in a news release. However, he said that certain principal owners "recently decided that remaining independent and a realignment of ownership would best serve their objective."

[A Coke spokesman said that JTL owns bottling plants that produce 12 percent to 13 percent of the Coca-Cola consumed in the United States while Coke's own plants produce about 11 percent of the total, Reuters reported from Atlanta.]

The president of Coca-Cola USA, Brian G. Dyson, said that Coke had been satisfied with the merger discussions, but respected JTL's decision.

"The concept of a free-standing bottling company composed of properties currently owned by the Coca-Cola Co., with the ability to acquire other properties, still exists as a viable, attractive option," Mr. Dyson said.

nness PLC Says tax Profit Rose % in First Half

Reuters

IDON — Guinness PLC, 's biggest brewing and dis-concern, said Monday that tax profit in the first half March 31 rose 68.5 percent year earlier, to £59.3 million $90 million).

results included a full contri-from Arthur Bell & Sons hich Guinness acquired last , but nothing from Distillers hich Guinness acquired in or £2.7 billion.

iness said trading profit al-oubled in the half, to £67.8 . Removing the effect of ac-ons, existing businesses' pre-ofit rose by 23 percent, it

iness said that its acquisition illers on April 18 had pro-he platform for growth on a scale. It has now begun the converting the group into a vide brands organization, npany said.

iness said the integrated would now have a common id of Dec. 31. But, it said, for the 12 months to the end ember will be announced as d interim statement in early ber, and a dividend will be d then.

Grand Met Chief Rejects Bid for Intercontinental

Reuters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC's chairman, Stanley Grinstead, has rejected a $900-million offer by the Los Angeles-based Trafalgar Holdings Ltd. for Intercontinental Hotels Corp., a Grand Metropolitan spokesman said Monday.

The Intercontinental Hotels chain is "a core business and not for sale," the spokesman said.

The Intercontinental chain of 96 hotels contributed £376 million ($570 million), or 6.7 percent, of Grand Metropolitan's £5.5-billion in revenues in the year ended Sept. 30, 1985, he said.

Grand Met acquired the Intercontinental chain from Pan American World Airways for $500 million in 1981.

COMPANY NOTES

Airbus Industrie, the four-nation European consortium, has confirmed that is talking with McDonnell Douglas, the U.S. aircraft manufacturer, on possible joint ventures. However, an Airbus spokeswoman said that the group would not drop any existing programs in favor of any joint projects.

American Television & Communications Corp., a subsidiary of Time Inc., said it will contribute a subscriber base of about 3.3 million households to Cable Value Network, a new U.S. cable television shopping service.

Battle Mountain Gold Co. said it will develop the Pajingo gold prospect near Charters Towers in North Queensland, Australia, with annual output planned at about 60,000 ounces. Production is scheduled to begin in early 1988.

CSR Ltd., the diversified Australian resources group, said it plans to raise 460 million Australian dollars ($317 million) through a 1-for-10 rights issue of options to ordinary shareholders and convertible note holders at one dollar each and a placement of 80 million shares at three dollars each.

Congoleum Corp. has denied a report that its Bath Iron Works, one of the largest shipbuilders for the U.S. Navy, is for sale. According to the June 2 issue of Defense Week, a respected industry newsletter, Congoleum is asking about $400 million for its shipyard subsidiary based in Bath, Maine.

Elf Nigeria Ltd., a subsidiary of the French oil concern Elf Aquitaine, said it plans to invest about 200 million naira ($192 million) in exploration and development of petroleum products next year. The group's managing director, Jacques Halfon, said Elf's oil reserves in Nigeria would run out in five years, considering its current daily production of 100,000 barrels a day.

Henkel KGaA, a West German chemicals group, said it is talking with Union Générale de Savonnerie about acquiring the French soap producer. No other details were given. UGS has annual sales equivalent to about 130 million Deutsche marks ($58 million).

Tokai Rubber Industries of Tokyo, which manufactures rubber anti-vibrators and shock absorbers for automobiles, said it would begin production next March in the United States with a plant near Detroit. Last year Tokai exported about 1 billion yen ($6 million) worth of anti-vibrators and shock absorbers to Ford Motor Co.

AB Volvo said it had agreed to pay fines imposed on it last month by the Stockholm Stock Exchange, but accused the bourse of leaking confidential information to the press. Volvo also criticized the size of the 2-million-kroner ($279,000) fines, imposed after the stock exchange found Volvo guilty of failing to report a planned transaction with Fermenta AB in January.

IBM Offers New Models Of Midsize Computers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. beefed up its midsize computers Monday, announcing new models of its System 36 and System 38 as well as a way for the two kinds of computers to communicate with each other.

The improvements, which analysts said were the biggest by IBM in its midrange in three years, should give the computer giant renewed strength against competitors such as Digital Equipment Corp., the analysts said.

Competitors have made gains against the world's largest computer company by exploiting the incompatibility of various IBM machines.

"These announcements give our customers the ability to connect systems across the IBM product line," Edward Lucente, an IBM vice president and group executive of the Information Systems Group, said.

IBM's System 36 and System 38 are the company's "intermediate" computers — bigger than personal computers but smaller than mainframes. People who use them sit at remote terminals or work stations.

IBM said the three new models of its System 36 increase the system's overall performance by up to 40 percent for data processing and up to 100 percent for other jobs in the office.

The three new models of the more powerful System 38 include one, the smallest, that is 30 percent faster and 30 percent cheaper than the smallest one in the current System 38 line, IBM said.

A new program called Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking allows the System 36 and System 38 to communicate with each other in an office network without relying on a bigger IBM mainframe as a host.

■ **ComputerLand System**

ComputerLand Corp. introduced its own IBM-compatible computer system Monday to boost its position in the computer store retail industry, Reuters reported from Hayward, California.

The system, called ComputerLand's Business Computing System, was designed and procured through its South Korean subsidiary, Greatwest Technology Ltd.

The system will be sold and serviced at all 600 ComputerLand stores in the United States.

THE EUROMARKETS

Hopes for More Rate Cuts Help to Give Bonds a Boost

By David Ress

Reuters

LONDON — Eurobonds closed generally higher Monday, continuing Friday's late gains. The market was buoyed by increasing confidence that U.S. economic growth has remained sluggish, opening the way for further interest-rate declines, dealers said.

Nondollar sectors were buoyed by the Banque de France's cut in the money-market intervention rate to 7 percent from 7¼ percent.

With fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds rising about ½ to ¾ point, new issues were launched for four borrowers, one of which, the European Investment Bank, also tapped the firming Deutsche mark sector.

However, although there were signs of a modest increase in investor interest, dealers said that trading remained fairly quiet.

Dealers said Friday's news of a larger-than-expected drop in U.S. industrial production in May was still underpinning prices.

They said there was only a minimal impact on prices from an American television news report that the U.S. Supreme Court would on Monday rule unconstitutional a key provision of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law. The court, as it turned out, did not release a decision on the matter Monday.

The EIB's $250-million, 7¼-percent, 10-year bond issue, priced at 98⅝, closed around total fees of 2 percent.

Also closing around total fees was the $100 million in 8⅛ percent, 10-year bonds for DSL Bank, 99-percent owned by the West German government.

Dealers said the EIB issue, which at launch yielded about 45 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury bonds, appeared a little tightly priced. The dealers added that some investors may have been discouraged because it pays less than an 8-percent coupon.

Prudential Funding Corp. launched a $150-million, 7¾ percent, five-year bond issue, while Hudson's Bay Co. issued $60 million in 10 percent, five-year bonds.

With the Banque de France's rate cut boosting confidence that other European nations' rates may also be set to ease, dealers reported strong demand for new issues of DM and European currency unit bonds.

Floating-rate notes, meanwhile, closed little changed.

Germany Invites 16 Foreign-Held Banks Into Unit

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank has invited 16 foreign-owned banks incorporated in West Germany to join the Federal Loan Consortium, a Bundesbank directorate member, Claus Köhler, told a press conference Monday. The names of the banks were not disclosed.

Six Japanese banks were among those invited. They must advise the Bundesbank by June 25 whether they will take part in the consortium, which underwrites domestic bonds for the West German federal government, federal post office and federal railways.

Banks in the group receive a set quota of bonds and ensure that they are placed long-term — for at least a year. For this service they receive the bonds with a price discount of 1⅜ percent, making the business highly lucrative.

Canada Indicator Up 0.9%

Reuters

OTTAWA — Canada's composite leading indicator rose 0.9 percent in March, to 172.3, after a 1-percent advance in April, Statistics Canada said Monday.

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AMONDS: *Antwerp's Trading District Is Changing*

ued from first finance page)

for about 6 percent of Bel-gross national product — ustry had apparently been g an unofficial hiatus from atiny. According to a wide of sources, Antwerp au-s winked at the diamond arket so long as the dealers ome taxes and made no to take their business — mploys about 25,000 people this port city — to another

ioneymoon, however, seems ver. It ended when judicial ties in Brussels, seeking information about a local gold dealer with an account at Kirschen, raided the Antwerp company in January and apparently stumbled upon the diamond-trading black market.

Although the Brussels police mistakenly "stepped on a hornet's nest," as one source put it, they are determined now to force some changes — and tax payments — out of the diamond dealers.

"We cannot accept that the diamond community has exorbitant privileges," said a senior official in the Brussels prosecutor's office. "But we have to take account of the diamond community's special position. So we have to find an arrangement."

As a result, large fines — instead of criminal complaints — will apparently be levied against many dealers. And although the effect of such fines would not force the industry out of Antwerp, the ramifications would be palpable, observers believe.

"In the coming months or years you will see one diamond dealer close, then another and another," said Ward Hulselmans, a journalist covering the diamond scandal for Gazet Van Antwerpen, the city's largest and most-respected newspaper. "There will certainly be victims."

Meanwhile, sources said that the dealers have adjusted their business practices. Some are forgoing black-market transactions, heeding a warning from Mr. Fischler that "customers must find a way" to operate legally. And faced with the loss of what the prosecutors believe was the largest money-laundering concern in the district, some diamond dealers and buyers were reportedly making frequent trips to Switzerland to arrange their financial affairs.

"It's now more complicated because the dealers themselves have to go to Switzerland," Mr. Hulselmans said. "Kirschen has disappeared as a clearinghouse, but others will fill its role later."

Renault Plans Layoffs in '86

Reuters

PARIS — Renault, the French government-owned automaker, plans at least 850 layoffs this year at its Billancourt production lines and at its headquarters, labor representatives said Monday.

Gérard Mutean, the secretary of the Central Works Committee, said that the 850 were in the first wave of layoffs in a drive announced by the company to reduce the work force to 75,900 by the end of the year, from 84,900 at the end of 1985.

The company had said that job reduction could be achieved by early retirements, voluntary repatriation incentives for immigrant workers and voluntary departures. But the latest estimates indicate that a gap of 2,200 between the number expected to leave voluntarily and the reductions sought by management, other labor officials said.

ık to Purchase re Bingo Clubs

ternational Herald Tribune

IDON — Rank Organiza-.C said Monday that it had to acquire 36 bingo clubs amusement arcades from ɔke Group PLC for £67.5 ı ($103 million).

k, which has interests in ty, movies, tourism and of-uipment, said the purchase make it the biggest bingo or in Britain, with 94 clubs nnual admissions of more) million people. Bingo oper-are counting on new rules ıg prizes of up to £50,000 per o help generate more interest sluggish bingo business.

broke said it expected the ions being sold to produce profit of more than £6 mil-is year.

China Creates Company To Promote Enterprise

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China has created a venture-capital corporation to finance technological advances in the hopes of injecting fresh entrepreneurial spirit into its industries, the China Daily reported Monday.

The company, China Venturetech Investment Corp., has been formed to assist smaller companies and new start-ups.

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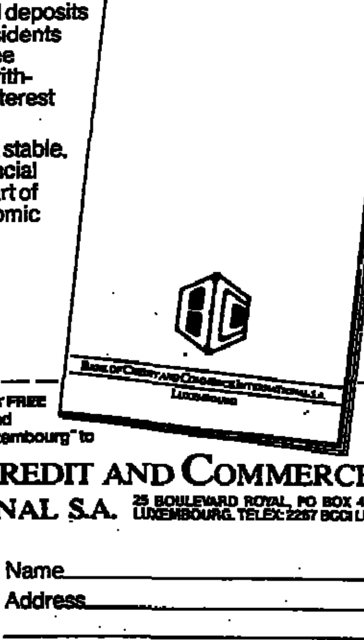

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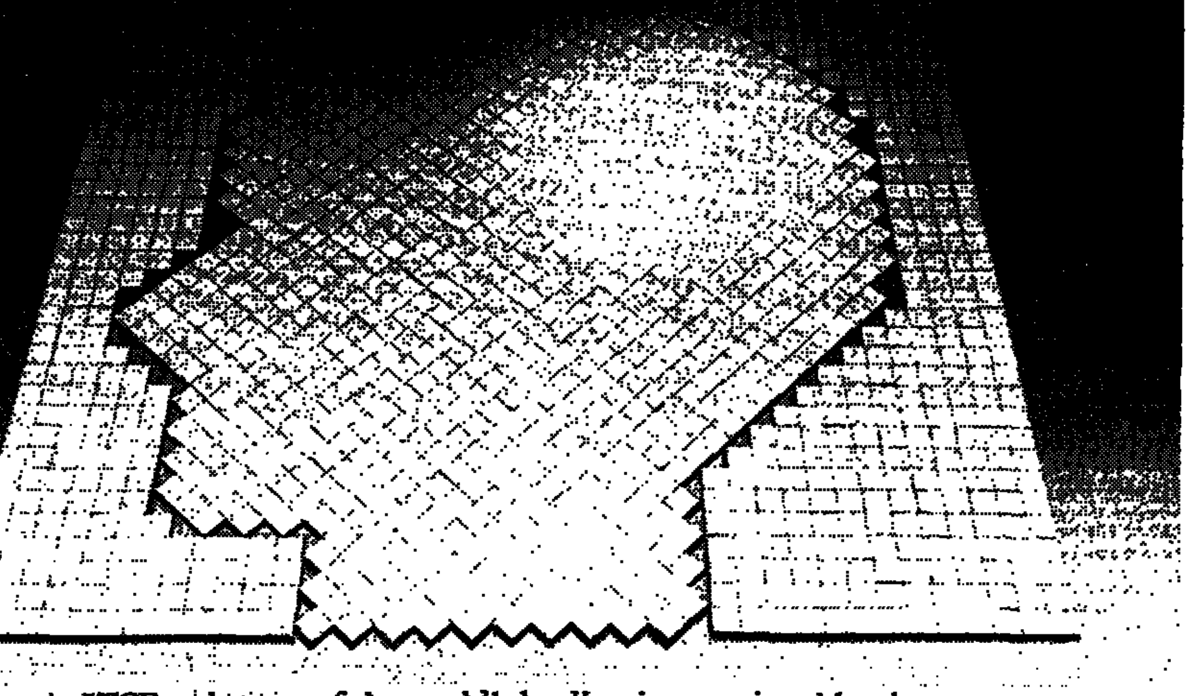

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge

(Continued)

(Continued on next page)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 16

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.45	2.46	2.43	2.43¾	—.02½
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.45	2.45¾	2.43	2.43¾	—.01¾
3.09	2.51	Dec	2.52	2.52¾	2.50¼	2.51¼	—.01½
3.08	2.51	Mar	2.51	2.52	2.50	2.50	—.01
3.00	2.41½	May	2.41¾	2.43	2.41¼	2.41½	
2.50	2.31¾	Jul	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.31	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,365
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,915 up 53

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.86	2.15½	Jul	2.21½	2.22½	2.29¾	2.30	—.00¼
2.70	1.97	Sep	1.97½	1.98	1.96	1.96¼	—.01¼
2.35½	1.90	Dec	1.91½	1.92	1.89½	1.89¾	—.01¼
2.42½	1.99½	Mar	2.01	2.01	1.98¼	1.98½	—.01¾
2.42	2.04¼	May	2.05¼	2.05½	2.02¾	2.03	—.02¼
2.27	2.05¾	Jul	2.06½	2.06½	2.03½	2.03½	—.02
2.01½	1.96	Sep	1.97	1.97	1.95½	1.95½	—.00¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 25,228
Prev. Day Open Int.119,925 off 1,108

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.29	5.30¼	5.26½	5.26¾	—.01
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.20¾	5.22½	5.19	5.19	—.01
5.53	4.96	Sep	5.04½	5.06½	5.03¾	5.03½	
5.56½	4.97¼	Nov	5.00½	5.02	4.98¼	4.98¾	—.00¾
5.65	5.06	Jan	5.10	5.10½	5.07½	5.08	—.00½
5.75	5.15½	Mar	5.18¼	5.19	5.16½	5.16½	—.01¼
5.74	5.22	May	5.25	5.25	5.22¼	5.22¼	—.01¼
5.76	5.25	Jul	5.28½	5.28½	5.25	5.25¼	—.00¾
5.40	5.32	Aug				5.24	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,091
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,955 up 494

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
167.00	134.00	Jul	150.40	150.70	149.20	149.40	—1.00
163.50	135.50	Aug	149.00	149.00	147.50	147.60	—1.00
160.50	137.50	Sep	145.50	145.70	144.50	145.50	
160.00	136.00	Oct	142.80	142.80	142.30	142.70	—.50
162.10	136.00	Dec	145.50	145.70	144.50	144.70	—.50
163.10	136.00	Jan	146.10	146.40	146.00	146.00	—.50
163.10	147.60	Mar	149.50	149.50	149.00	149.20	+.10
166.00	150.50	May	152.00	152.00	151.50	152.00	
155.00	155.00	Jul				155.50	+1.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,432
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,934 up 1,178

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.25	16.57	Jul	16.59	16.70	16.50	16.51	—.10
25.15	16.74	Aug	16.78	16.87	16.64	16.68	—.11
24.05	16.82	Sep	16.90	16.98	16.80	16.82	—.08
22.80	16.87	Oct	16.95	16.99	16.82	16.86	—.09
22.50	17.31	Dec	17.43	17.45	17.20	17.24	—.11
22.35	17.50	Jan	17.58	17.50	17.35	17.37	—.13
20.25	17.85	Mar	17.75	17.75	17.70	17.70	—.15
20.90	18.15	May	18.05	18.10	18.05	18.05	—.15
18.50	18.35	Jul	18.36	18.36	18.29	18.32	—.08

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,351
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,759 up 690

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
66.60	52.42	Jun	54.80	54.80	53.65	53.97	—.40
61.75	49.85	Aug	52.15	52.20	50.50	50.95	—.70
60.60	49.50	Oct	50.80	51.00	49.45	49.95	—.72
61.75	51.60	Dec	52.00	53.20	52.02	52.60	—.40
60.20	51.70	Feb	52.70	52.80	51.70	52.12	—.73
58.90	53.30	Apr	54.25	54.95	53.50	54.20	—.30
57.70	54.25	Jun	55.25	55.25	54.50	54.70	—.65

Est. Sales 14,455 Prev. Sales 13,572
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,461 off 863

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
68.70	53.35	Aug	57.95	58.00	56.90	57.27	—.40
64.25	52.40	Sep	55.80	55.80	54.75	55.15	—.45
64.10	52.85	Oct	55.65	55.80	54.85	55.10	—.47
64.00	54.15	Nov	56.95	56.95	56.10	56.15	—.45
63.00	56.25	Jan	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.60	—.50
60.00	56.75	Mar	57.60	57.60	57.50	57.50	—.50
60.50	57.00	Apr				57.30	

Est. Sales 1,016 Prev. Sales 1,737
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,210 up 339

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
54.10	39.80	Jun	54.90	54.85	54.15	54.88	+.90
50.90	40.45	Jul	51.00	51.70	50.75	51.35	+.65
48.00	39.00	Aug	48.00	48.57	47.70	48.27	+.70
42.85	36.50	Oct	42.90	43.25	42.80	43.20	+.48
43.40	38.37	Dec	43.45	43.95	43.35	43.87	+.50
44.00	39.95	Feb	42.60	42.90	42.50	42.55	
41.60	37.20	Apr	39.10	39.10	38.90	39.05	
43.00	39.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.80	41.00	
41.60	40.20	Jul	41.70	41.10	41.10	41.12	

Est. Sales 8,362 Prev. Sales 9,721
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,402 up 1,004

PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
76.18	51.05	Jul	70.25	70.25	68.05	68.25	—1.12
71.25	49.90	Aug	69.00	69.05	66.65	66.87	—.93
62.60	56.40	Feb	58.55	59.20	58.45	59.15	+.65
62.00	56.30	Mar	58.50	58.50	58.20	58.50	+.50
62.75	58.00	May				60.00	
62.25	59.60	Jul				60.50	

Est. Sales 5,583 Prev. Sales 4,846
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,606 off 47

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
278.30	135.50	Jul	181.00	189.80	176.50	177.34	—5.95
282.78	137.50	Sep	185.00	185.25	179.50	179.94	—5.49
287.10	138.00	Dec	188.00	188.00	185.31	185.31	—4.00
290.33	154.75	Mar	191.00	191.00	188.52	188.52	—4.00
291.83	187.80	May	191.50	192.00	191.00	191.00	—4.00
266.25	190.00	Jul	193.50	193.50	192.50	193.50	—4.00
255.00	198.00	Sep				198.50	—4.00

Est. Sales 3,613 Prev. Sales 5,090
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,227 off 161

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9.50	3.79	Jul	6.39	6.46	6.31	6.34	—.09
9.46	4.05	Sep	6.51	6.58	6.45	6.50	—.05
9.55	4.02	Oct	6.93	6.95	6.78	6.81	—.10
9.53	6.25	Jan	6.90	6.94	6.90	6.95	—.10
9.66	6.03	Mar	7.31	7.44	7.28	7.32	—.07
9.82	6.75	May	7.48	7.61	7.46	7.49	—.07
9.92	3.86	Jul	7.58	7.70	7.58	7.67	—.06
		Sep				7.79	—.07
9.60	8.00	Oct	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.85	—.05

Est. Sales 13,815 Prev. Sales 19,483
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,732 off 234

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2429	1491	Jul	1760	1765	1700	1705	—56
2430	1755	Sep	1820	1824	1755	1755	—63
2425	1805	Dec	1873	1880	1830	1830	—58
2285	1865	Mar	1925	1933	1875	1875	—50
2184	1900	May	1958	1958	1958	1958	—7
2200	1930	Jul	1985	1985	1985	1985	—5
2055	1985	Sep	2015	2015	2010	2010	—8

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,162
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,472 up 7

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
157.50	83.50	Jul	101.90	102.00	99.25	100.00	—1.40
127.25	82.00	Sep	101.35	101.95	100.50	100.70	—.80
125.00	82.50	Nov	102.65	103.00	101.70	102.00	—.80
113.00	83.75	Jan				102.80	—1.00
122.00	83.90	Mar	104.50	104.70	103.50	103.80	—.90
109.00	84.50	May				104.50	—.90
105.50	84.75	Jul				105.20	—1.00
		Sep				105.70	—1.00
		Nov				105.70	—1.00

Est. Sales 500 Prev. Sales 398
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,471 up 36

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
67.45	62.40	Jun	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.75	+.25
72.55	60.35	Jul	63.40	63.95	63.25	63.90	+.25
		Aug				64.05	+.30
70.90	60.90	Sep	63.55	64.15	62.45	64.15	+.30
70.30	61.40	Dec	63.80	64.50	63.80	64.50	+.30
70.20	63.30	Jan	64.15	64.15	64.15	64.60	+.30
70.00	62.55	Mar	64.30	64.65	64.30	64.85	+.35
70.10	62.90	May	64.70	64.95	64.70	65.05	+.35
69.95	63.25	Jul	64.80	65.10	64.65	65.25	+.35
70.35	61.50	Sep				65.50	+.35
69.50	64.80	Dec				65.85	+.35
70.80	70.80	Jan				65.95	+.35
68.50	64.55	Mar				66.20	+.35

Est. Sales 7,500 Prev. Sales 4,702
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,281 off 519

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Jun				54.20	—.45
63.45	44.50	Jul	54.60	54.60	54.20	54.20	—.45
		Aug				54.20	—.45
61.20	46.90	Sep	54.65	54.65	54.40	54.20	—.45
61.75	48.95	Dec				54.70	—.35
57.60	56.00	Jan				54.80	—.35
59.40	54.50	Mar				54.90	—.35
57.65	49.40	May				55.00	—.35
60.45	50.00	Jul				55.10	—.35
52.15	51.50	Sep				55.20	—.35
		Dec				55.35	—.35
		Jan				55.45	—.35
		Mar				55.53	—.35

Est. Sales 110 Prev. Sales 84
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,487 up 12

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
554.0	485.0	Jun	510.0	510.0	508.0	505.6	—20.3
945.0	487.0	Jul	525.0	525.0	505.0	507.0	—20.5
540.0	534.0	Aug				510.1	—20.6
940.0	493.0	Sep	533.0	536.0	511.0	513.2	—20.8
799.0	500.0	Dec	542.0	542.0	519.0	522.4	—21.3
789.0	510.5	Jan	526.0	526.0	526.0	525.5	—21.5
770.0	511.0	Mar	545.0	545.0	532.0	531.6	—21.7
752.0	520.0	May	550.0	550.0	530.0	537.8	—22.0
746.0	524.0	Jul	566.0	566.0	547.0	544.1	—22.3
729.2	522.0	Sep	570.0	570.0	557.0	551.0	—22.6
694.0	543.5	Dec	575.0	575.0	562.0	561.7	—23.1
607.0	553.0	Jan				565.5	—23.3
610.0	553.0	Mar	575.0	582.0	575.0	573.0	—23.4

Est. Sales 32,000 Prev. Sales 9,644
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,855 off 1,142

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
450.00	394.00	Jun	430.00	430.00	430.00	426.90	—17.90
455.50	273.00	Jul	448.50	448.50	425.00	428.70	—17.90
459.50	303.50	Oct	450.50	451.00	430.00	432.70	—17.90
462.00	347.00	Jan	453.00	453.50	433.50	435.20	—17.90
463.00	361.00	Apr	450.00	450.00	437.00	437.80	—17.90
463.00	417.00	Jul	444.50	444.50	444.50	441.30	—17.90

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,205
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,443 off 205

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
119.30	91.50	Jun	110.50	110.50	110.00	109.90	—1.75
119.00	91.70	Sep	112.50	112.50	109.50	110.90	—1.75
120.00	94.25	Dec	113.50	113.50	110.00	111.90	—1.75
128.00	102.00	Mar	112.75	113.50	112.75	112.90	—1.75
115.00	112.50	Jun				113.90	—1.75

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 201
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,645 up 1,115

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
433.50	320.50	Jun	345.90	346.20	334.50	334.80	—11.10
		Jul				336.10	—11.20
427.50	328.00	Aug	348.80	348.80	336.50	337.50	—11.30
395.70	331.50	Oct	352.00	352.00	339.60	340.50	—11.50
392.00	336.50	Dec	355.00	356.00	342.00	343.80	—11.70
397.50	337.30	Feb	358.00	358.00	349.10	347.40	—11.90
405.00	346.30	Apr	356.50	356.50	353.50	350.80	—12.10
409.00	350.50	Jun	360.00	360.00	353.50	354.30	—12.30
408.50	356.00	Aug				358.10	—12.50
420.00	361.00	Oct				361.90	—12.70
399.40	367.00	Dec	371.50	371.50	371.50	366.00	—12.90
389.00	373.50	Feb	381.70	381.70	381.70	370.30	—13.10
392.50	392.50	Apr				374.70	—13.30

Est. Sales 40,000 Prev. Sales 13,429
Prev. Day Open Int.115,960 off 154

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.86	88.00	Sep	94.15	94.21	94.11	94.19	+.05
94.75	89.05	Dec	94.08	94.15	94.04	94.15	+.07
94.56	89.58	Mar	93.88	93.97	93.87	93.95	+.04
94.18	90.83	Sep	93.44	93.44	93.44	93.37	
93.93	91.48	Dec	93.13	93.13	93.08	93.10	
93.80	92.18	Mar				92.84	+.02
93.37	93.17	Jun	93.69	93.69	93.64	93.66	+.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,409
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,472 up 749

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
105-8	74-30	Jun	100-8	100-31	100-8	100-21	+17
104-22	80-7	Sep	99-13	100-9	99-9	99-29	+19
103-8	80-2	Dec	98-21	99-16	98-19	99-5	+21
102-6	89-15	Mar				98-13	+21

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,814
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,618 off 3,011

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
105-15	56-29	Jun	95-23	97-19	95-19	97-4	+118
104-20	56-29	Sep	94-27	96-30	94-27	96-14	+119
103-25	56-25	Dec	94-7	96-6	94-6	95-22	+122
102-30	56-27	Mar	93-9	95-10	93-19	94-30	+124
102-5	63-12	Jun	92-28	94-22	92-28	94-7	+126
101-22	63-4	Sep	93-11	93-30	93-7	93-18	+127
101-10	62-24	Dec	93-3	93-7	92-29	92-31	+128
100-26	67	Mar	91-17	92-24	91-17	92-14	+129
99-23	64-25	Jun				91-31	+131
99-12	76-8	Sep				91-17	+2
99-2	85-16	Dec	91-18	91-12	91-2	91-5	+21

Est. Sales Prev. Sales133,981
Prev. Day Open Int.210,112 up 1,993

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103-17	79-10	Jun	91-20	92-18	91-20	92-8	+30
103-1	79-10	Sep	91-1	92-10	90-31	92-2	+17
98-22	88-20	Dec				91-16	+114
95-25	95-2	Mar				90-28	+114

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,178
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,943 up 281

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.93	86.43	Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.97	87.86	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.80	88.34	Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91.15	91.15	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales [illegible]
Prev. Day Open Int. 113 up 1

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.49	86.73	Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.75	87.08	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93.43	87.38	Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	87.44	Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.50	88.84	Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.99	89.29	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.80	90.18	Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.62	90.94	Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales [illegible]
Prev. Day Open Int.173,438 off [illegible]

EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
97.44	87.48	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 1,224 Prev. Sales [illegible]
Prev. Day Open Int. 113 up [illegible]

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.5525	1.1530	Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.5400	1.1240	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.5300	1.1390	Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.4900	1.4400	Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 4,061 Prev. Sales [illegible]
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,496 off [illegible]

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7360	.6845	Jun	.7228	.7230	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7305	.6800	Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7285	.6790	Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7256	.6770	Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7243	.6840	Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 2,224 Prev. Sales [illegible]
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,005 off 372

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.14505	.12130	Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.14400	.12900	Sep	.14140	.14140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 1 Prev. Sales 4
Prev. Day Open Int. 182 off 7

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.4648	.3335	Jun	.4588	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.4675	.3362	Sep	.4580	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.4703	.3300	Dec	.4606	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.4738	.4370	Mar	.4633	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 19,808 Prev. Sales 21,854
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,117 up 882

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.006245	.004220	Jun	.006053	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.006280	.004690	Sep	.006087	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.006320	.004720	Dec	.006123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.006145	.005850	Mar	.006130	.006130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 12,407 Prev. Sales 19,384
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,257 up 3,936

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5580	.4190	Jun	.5530	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.5625	.4290	Sep	.5539	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.5650	.4015	Dec	.5575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.5442	.5125	Mar	.5610	.5619	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 17,970 Prev. Sales 13,886
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,802 off 1,703

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.90	144.00	Jul	171.00	172.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
182.40	145.50	Sep	167.20	172.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
174.50	144.00	Nov	167.70	169.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175.00	150.00	Jan	172.40	173.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175.20	153.00	Mar	171.50	174.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
173.00	160.00	May	173.00	174.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
165.00	168.00	Jul				[illegible]	

Est. Sales 1,133 Prev. Sales 2,234
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,047 off 446

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
70.05	56.05	Jul	67.85	67.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Aug					
65.50	32.80	Oct	33.05	33.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59.25	33.35	Dec	33.40	33.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49.50	34.08	Mar	34.13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52.75	34.95	May	34.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60.00	35.20	Jul	35.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.20	36.50	Oct	36.42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Dec				[illegible]	

Est. Sales 2,000 Prev. Sales 2,774
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,380 off 12

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
74.00	31.40	Jul	39.40	39.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
74.15	32.00	Aug	40.40	40.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72.50	32.80	Sep	41.30	41.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73.55	33.90	Oct	41.90	42.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73.50	34.85	Nov	42.95	42.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75.40	35.40	Dec	43.70	43.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54.00	36.20	Jan	43.90	43.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61.00	36.90	Feb	43.10	43.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.85	38.20	Mar	41.75	41.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.75	35.00	May	37.85	37.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,024
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,435 up 336

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
27.52	10.15	Jul	13.85	14.02	13.60	13.62	[illegible]
27.23	10.30	Aug	13.52	13.69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27.00	10.68	Sep	13.55	13.79	13.15	[illegible]	[illegible]
26.73	10.80	Oct	13.60	13.65	13.20	[illegible]	[illegible]
26.60	11.01	Nov	13.65	13.80	13.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
26.20	11.20	Dec	13.70	13.80	13.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
26.30	11.90	Jan	13.80	13.80	13.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
24.90	11.35	Feb	13.68	13.68	13.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.70	11.35	Mar	13.68	13.68	13.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.65	11.55	Apr	13.58	13.58	13.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.75	12.50	May	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,561
Prev. Day Open Int.107,316 up 407

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250.40	183.90	Jun	246.80	247.10	245.55	246.70	[illegible]
252.70	187.00	Sep	248.65	249.10	247.50	248.48	[illegible]
254.60	178.40	Dec	251.10	251.30	249.30	250.45	[illegible]
257.00	235.00	Mar	251.40	251.40	251.30	252.85	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 83,816
Prev. Day Open Int.103,091 up 4,772

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
248.80	197.00	Jun	245.20	245.75	243.70	243.98	[illegible]
250.35	200.05	Sep	246.50	247.15	245.00	245.38	[illegible]
258.00	220.50	Dec				246.45	[illegible]
253.20	238.80	Mar				247.70	[illegible]

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,907
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,358 up 1,354

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low	Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
143.95	106.90	Jun	141.90	141.95	141.05	141.60	[illegible]
145.40	108.10	Sep	142.00	143.25	142.25	142.85	[illegible]
146.55	121.10	Dec	144.35	144.35	143.50	143.95	[illegible]
147.70	136.90	Mar	145.35	145.35	145.30	145.05	[illegible]

Est. Sales 10,838 Prev. Sales 11,678
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,019 up 176

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	962.60 f	[illegible]
Reuters	1,535.90	[illegible]
D.J. Futures	112.92	[illegible]
Com. Research Bureau	202.39	[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Currency Options

June 16

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts—Last Jun	Jul	Sep
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	r	r	r	r	r	0.80
151.02	145	r	7.15	8.40	r	0.50	1.80
151.02	150	r	2.50	4.70	r	1.35	3.55
151.02	155	r	0.90	2.15	r	4.00	r
151.02	160	r	0.25	r	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	70	r	r	r	r	r	0.25
72.15	71	r	r	1.50	r	r	r
72.15	72	r	r	0.91	r	0.44	0.90
72.15	73	r	0.20	0.45	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	40	r	s	r	r	s	0.09
45.15	42	r	r	r	r	0.05	0.27
45.15	43	r	r	2.98	r	r	0.45
45.15	44	r	1.57	2.12	r	0.22	0.70
45.15	45	r	1.00	1.56	r	0.48	1.12
45.15	46	r	0.42	1.09	r	1.17	1.54
45.15	47	r	r	0.82	r	1.75	r
45.15	48	r	0.09	0.50	r	r	r
45.15	49	r	r	0.35	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	145	r	1.40	3.25	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	47	r	s	r	r	s	0.02
60.09	56	r	r	r	r	r	0.32
60.09	57	r	3.53	r	r	0.09	0.45
60.09	58	r	2.63	r	r	0.18	r
60.09	59	r	1.40	r	r	0.34	r
60.09	60	r	0.60	1.49	r	1.18	2.07
60.09	62	r	0.29	1.32	r	r	2.51
60.09	63	r	0.17	0.96	r	r	r
60.09	64	r	0.09	0.72	r	r	r
60.09	65	r	r	0.50	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	48	r	s	r	r	s	0.08
54.79	51	r	r	r	r	r	0.27
54.79	52	r	3.20	r	r	r	0.52
54.79	53	r	r	r	r	r	0.75
54.79	54	r	r	r	r	0.53	1.16
54.79	55	r	r	1.59	r	r	1.50
54.79	56	r	0.55	1.33	r	r	r
54.79	57	r	0.25	0.96	r	r	r
54.79	58	r	r	0.63	r	r	r
54.79	60	r	1.64	r	r	r	r

Total call vol. 12,547 Call open int. 389,984
Total put vol. 8,845 Put open int. 229,228
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

London Commodities

June 16

SUGAR Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	147.80	145.00	145.60	146.00	146.00	146.40
Oct	156.00	152.80	153.60	153.80	154.00	154.20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	157.00	159.00	157.00	160.00
Mar	166.80	163.60	164.60	164.80	164.20	164.60
May	170.20	168.60	168.60	169.20	168.00	169.60
Aug	173.00	169.00	172.80	174.80	172.00	173.60
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	175.00	178.00	174.00	177.60

Volume: 2,631 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,301	1,294	1,298	1,299	1,300	1,301
Sep	1,324	1,315	1,317	1,318	1,322	1,323
Dec	1,360	1,353	1,353	1,354	1,359	1,360
Mar	1,390	1,383	1,383	1,384	1,388	1,389
May	1,410	1,403	1,404	1,405	1,408	1,409
Jly	1,426	1,423	1,422	1,425	1,422	1,427
Sep	1,440	1,436	1,435	1,439	1,432	1,445

Volume: 1,865 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,785	1,750	1,770	1,775	1,817	1,825
Sep	1,825	1,786	1,809	1,810	1,840	1,843
Nov	1,860	1,830	1,846	1,849	1,881	1,885
Jan	1,895	1,865	1,884	1,885	1,920	1,925
Mar	1,905	1,890	1,900	1,910	1,945	1,954
May	1,930	1,925	1,910	1,945	1,940	1,950
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,910	1,975	1,950	2,030

Volume: 3,300 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	121.50	118.75	119.00	119.25	119.75	120.25
Aug	122.75	120.50	120.50	120.75	122.00	122.25
Sep	124.25	122.00	122.00	123.25	122.50	124.00
Oct	126.00	125.50	125.25	125.50	126.00	126.25
Nov	128.00	128.00	127.00	127.50	128.00	128.25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	127.00	129.00	130.00	130.25
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	129.50	134.00	127.00	132.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	130.50	136.50	127.50	135.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	131.00	139.00	125.00	138.00

Volume: 1,284 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil).

London Metals

June 16

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	780.00	782.00	775.00	775.50
Forward	770.00	771.00	772.50	773.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	951.00	952.00	951.00	952.00
Forward	945.00	946.00	945.00	946.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	923.00	926.00	923.00	926.00
Forward	926.00	932.00	926.00	932.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	283.50	284.50	283.50	284.50
Forward	287.50	288.50	287.50	288.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2730.00	2735.00	2705.00	2710.00
Forward	2730.00	2735.00	2715.00	2720.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	332.50	333.50	345.00	346.00
Forward	340.00	341.00	355.00	355.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	480.00	490.00	480.00	490.00

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

June 16

SUGAR French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	1,285	1,260	1,280	1,281	—33
Oct	1,326	1,300	1,315	1,320	—30
Dec	1,350	1,320	1,335	1,343	—27
Mar	1,390	1,370	1,380	1,389	—22
May	1,427	N.T.	1,420	1,429	—22
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	1,470	—30

Est. vol.: 2,261 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,071 lots. Open interest: 28,415

COCOA French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,400	—5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,395	—10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	1,430	—5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,450	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	1,465	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,470	—	—10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	—	—10

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 13 lots. Open interest: 183

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,850	1,895	—90
Sep	1,930	1,907	1,921	1,924	—64
Nov	1,960	N.T.	1,956	1,964	—62
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,970	1,985	—72
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,977	2,010	—67
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,000	—	—55
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,007	—	—60

Est. vol.: 75 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 75 lots. Open interest: 934
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

S&P 100 Index Options

June 16

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Puts-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep
205	31	—	—	—	1/16	1/16	3/16	5/16
210	26	26	26¾	—	1/16	1/16	5/16	11/16
215	20½	21⅛	23½	24	1/16	⅛	9/16	1¼
220	15¾	—	⅞	19¾	1/16	—	11/16	2
225	11	16⅛	12⅞	14¾	1/16	15/16	2 1/16	3
230	6⅛	8½	9⅜	11⅛	5/16	2	3½	4⅝
235	2⅛	5⅝	7⅛	9	1½	4	5½	6⅝
240	7/16	3⅝	4½	6½	4⅝	7	8⅝	9½
245	1/16	1 9/16	2⅞	4½	9⅝	10½	12¼	—
250	1/16	⅝	1⅝	3¼	14	—	—	—

Total call volume 183,948
Total call open int. 643,787
Total put volume 134,498
Total put open int. 753,559
Index:
High 234.95 Low 234.35 Close 235.38 +0.72
Source: CBOE.

Seoul Cites Contract Gains

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korean companies won $325 million in new construction contracts from Southeast Asia in the first five months of this year, nearly three times more than the value of contracts awarded in the like 1985 period, Construction Ministry officials said Monday.

Asian Commodities

June 16

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	346.90	347.50
Aug	349.80	349.80	349.80	350.60
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	351.40	352.20

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	204.00	206.00	204.00	206.00
Aug	203.00	205.00	203.00	205.00
Sep	205.00	207.00	205.00	207.00
Oct	206.00	208.00	206.00	208.00
Nov	207.00	209.00	207.00	209.00
Dec	208.00	210.00	208.00	210.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Jly	168.25	168.75	168.25	168.75
RSS 1 Aug	169.00	169.50	169.00	169.50
RSS 2 Jly	165.00	167.00	165.00	167.00
RSS 3 Jly	163.00	165.00	163.00	165.00
RSS 4 Jly	160.00	162.00	160.00	162.00
RSS 5 Jly	155.00	157.00	155.00	157.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	575.00	582.00	575.00	578.00
Aug	575.00	578.00	575.00	577.00
Sep	572.00	575.00	572.00	574.00
Oct	565.00	574.00	560.00	570.00
Nov	565.00	570.00	560.00	570.00
Jan	570.00	590.00	580.00	600.00
Mar	590.00	590.00	560.00	600.00
May	560.00	600.00	570.00	610.00

Volume: 79 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

U.S. Treasuries

June 16

	Discount Bid	Discount Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.12	6.10	6.30	6.34
6-month bill	6.22	6.20	6.51	6.52
1-year bill	6.23	6.21	6.63	6.67
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	97 20/32	97 22/32	7.45	7.50

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 150.53
Change for the day: + 0.96
Average yield: 7.67 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

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Cash Prices

June 16

Commodity and Unit	Mon.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.95
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.46
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74
Lead Spot, lb	22-23
Copper elect., lb	69-70
Tin (Straits)*, lb	3.5091
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.38-.41
Palladium, oz	112
Silver N.Y., oz	5.145

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

Dividends

June 16

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INITIAL				
General Re Corp	Q	.22	6-30	[illegible]
Seven Oaks Intl	Q	.04	7-15	[illegible]
OMITTED				
Allegheny Intl				
USUAL				
Big Three Indus.	Q	.32	7-29	[illegible]
DeSoto Inc	Q	.35	7-18	[illegible]
Helmerich & Payne	Q	.09	9-2	[illegible]
Irwin Toy Ltd	S	.10	7-31	[illegible]
Southern N Engl Tel	Q	.70	7-15	[illegible]

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

June 16

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
43	2.84	3.30	—	0.43	0.74	—
44	2.13	2.74	—	0.70	1.08	—
45	1.51	2.18	2.48	1.07	1.49	1.79
46	1.06	1.69	2.17	1.57	1.96	—
47	0.70	1.29	1.78	2.22	2.53	—
48	0.46	0.97	—	n.a.	3.18	—

Estimated total vol. 4,316
Calls: Fri. vol. 1,484 open int. 30,655
Puts: Fri. vol. 1,728 open int. 22,584
Source: CME.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Unigate

Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1,910.	[illegible]
Pretax Net	82.8	[illegible]
Per Share	0.246	[illegible]

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
28¾	22½	TritE pf	2.80	7.9		25	25¾	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
54¾	36⅜	TucsEP	3.30	6.2	11	594	53	52½	52⅞	+ ¼
40	17⅞	Tultex	.48	1.2	22	169	39⅝	39	39	— ½
20¼	16⅝	TwinDs	.90	5.0		1	18	18	18	
37½	17⅞	TycoL s	.40	1.2	19	164	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
17¾	12⅞	Tyler	.40	2.4	20	35	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
		U								
64¾	45	UAL	1.00	1.9		1640	53⅞	52¾	53	— ½
22⅞	11¾	UCCEL			22	129	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
40¼	22¾	UDC n	4.00	12.2	8	227	34	32⅞	32⅞	—1⅛
28¼	20	UGI	2.04	7.6		56	27⅝	26½	26⅝	
13¾	9	UNCInc			16	449	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
18¼	10⅝	URS	.45r	2.6		70	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅝
46⅝	30¼	USFG	2.32	5.9	31	8185x	39⅝	39	39⅝	— ⅛
85½	36⅜	USG s	1.92	2.4	11	489	79⅝	79	79⅝	+ ⅛
43⅜	18¼	USG wi				1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
148¼	66½	USG pf	1.80	1.3		1	141¼	141¼	141¼	—7
30¼	12⅞	UniFrst	.20	.7	21	12	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
197⅞	99⅛	UniNV	5.66e	2.9	17	447	192⅞	192	192⅝	+2⅜
57⅝	33⅜	UCamp	1.64	3.0	30	954	54⅞	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅜
25½	18⅝	UCarb s	1.50	6.6		2958	22¾	22¼	22¼	
40½	32	UnCrb rt				2185	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅛	UnionC				156	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	16⅞	UnElec	1.84	7.7	9	726	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
38½	29	UnEl pf	3.50	9.7		400z	36¼	35	36¼	+ ½
50	36½	UnEl pf	4.50	10.1		30z	45¼	44¾	44½	— ¾
75½	52½	UnEl pf	6.40	9.6		20z	67	67	67	—1
34¼	30	UnEl pfM	4.00	12.8		40	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
94⅞	64¾	UEl pfL	8.00	9.8		590z	82	81½	82	
29¼	25¼	UnEl pf	2.98	10.4		74	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	18½	UnEl pf	2.13	9.5		3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
27⅜	25	UnEl pf	2.72	10.2		11	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
86	64	UEl pfH	8.00	10.0		50z	80	80	80	— ¼
24	13⅛	UnEx n	1.62e	10.0		314	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
57⅝	45¼	UnPac	1.80	3.2	14	4038	57⅛	56⅛	56½	— ⅜
123	103⅜	UnPc pf	7.25	6.0		20	122½	120⅞	120⅞	—1⅛
92	56	Unryl pf	8.00	8.7		1280z	92	91⅜	92	
3⅜	1⅛	UnitDr				48	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		UnArt n				1405	18¼	17¾	17⅞	
27¾	14¾	UnBrnd	.05e	.2	72	17	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
20¼	14	UBrd pf				7	19	19	19	
32⅞	18¼	UCbTV s	.08	.3	80	277	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
35¾	17⅝	UIllum	2.32	8.1	5	75	28⅝	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
31¾	25½	UIllu pf	3.97	13.5		19	29½	29¼	29½	
23½	16⅝	UIllu pr	2.20	11.0		1040z	20⅞	20	20	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	UIllu pf	1.90	12.5		13	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	18	Unitind	.44	3.1	14	170	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ½
51¾	41⅛	UnitInn	.22	.5	99	11	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	— ⅛
47½	27¾	UJerB s	1.16	2.7	12	198	42⅝	42¼	42½	— ⅛
21½	12⅝	UtdMM				78	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	UPkMn			1	10	3	3	3	
39⅜	27¼	UsairG	.12	.4	7	1687	32½	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
9¼	5	USHom				531	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
46	31½	USLeas	.80	1.8	14	45	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	17	UsSho s	.46	2.2	17	1480	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
33	19	USSteel	1.20	5.3	29	7614	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	50	USStl pf	6.10e	10.2		64	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
33	25¼	USStl pf	2.25	8.3		93	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	USStl wt				178	1	⅞		— ⅛
38⅛	29½	USTob	1.96	5.9	10	2287	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
52¾	36⅜	USWst s			11	3256	52⅞	52⅛	52½	+ ½
11⅛	6	UnStck			14	42	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
56¼	36¼	UnTech	1.40	2.8	22	3639	50½	49½	49¾	— ¾
44	32¼	UTch pf	2.55	6.6		655	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ¾
29⅜	20½	UniTel	1.92	7.3		2084	26⅝	26	26¼	— ¼
56¼	25	UniT 2pf	1.50	4.6		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	11½	UWR s	.88	4.8	26	166	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛
28½	17¾	Unitrde	.20	1.0	51	306	20½	20	20	— ¼
15½	9⅜	Univar	.20	1.4	7	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
36½	24¾	UnivFd	1.12	3.1	19	624	36½	36	36⅛	— ⅜
31	19½	UnLeaf	1.08	3.8	10	232	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
17¾	13⅜	UMich n				697	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
31½	19½	Unocal	1.20b	5.8	11	2683	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
103⅝	50⅝	Upjohn s	1.52	1.5	29	2574	102½	100	101⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	32⅞	USLIFE	1.12	2.5	10	173	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
36⅛	32	USLF pf	3.33	9.1		208	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
12⅝	10	UslfeF	1.08a	9.2		48	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
30¼	22¼	UtaPL	2.32	8.0	12	920	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
31	25½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.6		18	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
31½	25⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	10.0		82	29½	29	29	— ⅛
27⅞	20¾	UtPL pf	2.36	9.3		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
24¼	18½	UtPL pf	2.04	8.9		12	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
34¼	21	UtiliCo	1.48b	4.7	9	230	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅜
28¾	22½	UtilCo pr	2.61	9.6		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	32¾	UtilCo pf	4.12	11.9		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
		V								
34¼	17¾	VF Cp s	.64	2.0	14	1383	32⅞	31¾	31¾	— ¼
14⅜	8	Valero				148	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	19½	Valer pf	3.44	13.6		20	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Valeyln			63	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
37⅝	21½	VanDrn	1.10	3.2	10	18	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Varco				26	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
32¼	22½	Varian	.26	1.0	37	343	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	—1½
17¼	11	Varo	.40	2.6	756	38	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	13	Veeco	.40	2.3	28	226	17⅞	17½	17½	
12	6¼	Vendo			55	46	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅝	VestSe	1.20a	9.1		13	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15⅜	9½	Vestrn n			7	921	10	9	9⅛	— ⅜
36⅝	20⅝	Viacm s	.28	.9	30	1424	31¾	31	31⅛	— ¼
99¾	69	VaEP pf	7.72	9.1		30z	85	85	85	—1
100	68	VaE pfJ	7.72	9.5		1680z	81	80½	81	—1
24⅞	14⅝	Vishay			18	119	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
85	42	Vornad			22	24	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
109	77	VulcM	2.96	2.8	17	22	107	106½	107	
		W								
39⅜	26	WICOR	2.60	6.9	9	4	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	
40	18	Wackht	.60	1.7	22	5	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅞	Wainoc				208	6⅛	6	6	
49⅝	23½	WlMrt s	.17	.3	39	3753x	49⅞	48⅝	48⅞	
210	108	WlMrt pf				4	209⅞	209⅞	209⅝	— ¼
38⅞	22½	Walgrn	.50	1.3	24	1241	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	18⅝	WkHRs g	1.48			92	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
50¼	32⅝	WalCSv	.60	1.1	28	157	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	26	Wall s	1.40	3.3	10	792	42⅞	42¼	42½	
55½	28¼	WrnCm	.50	.9	19	1241	55	54⅝	54½	+ ⅛
60⅜	33¾	WarnrL	1.56	2.6		1865	59⅞	59	59⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	19¼	WashGs	1.76	6.4	11	76	27½	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
35¼	21¾	WshNat	1.08	3.1	14	48	35¼	34⅞	34¾	— ⅛
31½	21	WshWt	2.48	8.9	10	921	28	27⅞	27¾	
48⅛	27¼	Waste s	.56	1.2	25	3134	47¼	45¼	45⅛	—1½
35⅝	21⅛	WatkJn	.40	1.3	16	439	31½	31	31⅛	— ½
26⅞	8⅜	WayGos	.20	.7	42	587	28½	27	27⅝	+1⅜
53¼	19⅜	WayG pf	1.60	3.0		105	56½	54	54	+ ⅛
28¼	16½	WebbD	.20	.7	13	750	27⅝	26¾	26⅝	— ⅜
12	8¼	Wedtch			8	67	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	19	WeinR n	1.56	7.1	18	84	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
42	26	WelsM s	.54	1.4	19	98	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
100½	51½	WellsF	2.72	2.7	12	275	102	100⅝	102	+1½
52⅜	47	WelF pf	3.60e	7.6		90	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
50⅜	49	WelF pf	.32e	.7		110	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	WelFM	2.80	10.7	12	46	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
17¾	11½	Wendy s	.20	1.3	19	3960	16⅛	15½	15½	— ½
34¼	22¾	WestCo	.48	1.4	18	13	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	
60⅝	37⅝	WstPtP	2.20	3.7	14	123	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
14¼	9⅛	WstctT g	1.04			18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
13	5⅜	WnAirL			7	1864	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅝	WtAir wt				170	4⅛	4	4	
33½	20	WAir pf	2.00	7.5		160	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
5⅜	⅜	WCNA				2214	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
48⅛	5	WCNA pf	1.81l			16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
140	107	WPacl	1.50e	1.1	13	2x	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	11⅛	WstSL s	.20	.8	14	549	27⅛	26⅝	26⅛	—1
15½	5⅛	WUnion				1228	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
7⅜	4½	WnU pfS				48	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14¾	8¼	WnU pfE				31	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
17½	8⅞	WUTl pfA				5	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
57¾	25	WstgE	1.40	2.6	15	2905	54⅝	53⅞	53½	— ⅜
56	34¾	Westvc	1.32	2.6	15	957	51⅛	50	50½	+ ⅝
40¼	24¾	Weyerh	1.30	3.6	20	1931	36	35	36	
51¾	27⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	5.8		5	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
56⅝	46⅜	Weyr pr	4.50	8.6		124	52⅞	52½	52½	
13⅝	6⅞	vlWhPlt				4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29	17½	vlWhPlt pfB				400z	24	24	24	+1
23	13¼	vlWhPlt pf				20z	20	20	20	— ½
80½	42½	Whirlpl	2.00	2.5	15	350	80⅛	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅜
34⅞	19⅜	Whiteh			14	2545	28⅝	26⅝	26⅞	—2⅛
28⅝	17¼	Whittak	.60	2.1	36	3277	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	
17⅛	8	Wilfred	.12	.8	17	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
18½	7⅝	WillcxG	.10	.7	6	59	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
33½	21⅜	William	1.40	4.1	47	356	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	3	WilmEl			39	226	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
7⅝	4	WilshrO	.10b	1.6	26	21	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
45	32¼	WinDix	1.74	3.8	16	283	45½	43	45½	+1½
20⅝	8½	Winnbe	.20	1.4	26	808	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅞	Winner				165	5⅛	5	5	
10⅝	4½	WinterJ	.05e	.6	22	51x	9	9	9	
52¾	30¾	WiscEP	2.68	5.0	12	257	53¼	51⅞	53¼	+1¼
103	76	WisE pf	8.90	8.9		60z	100	99½	100	+ ⅛
27⅞	21¼	WisG pf	2.55	9.4		3	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	28⅝	WiscPL	2.84	5.9	12	89	48⅝	48	48½	+ ⅛
49¾	35⅜	WiscPS	2.86	5.8	11	71	49	48⅝	49	+ ¼
56¼	33	Witco	1.48	2.8	13	235	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ⅛
14	10	WolvrW	.24	2.2	22	60	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
48	21⅜	Wlwth s	1.12	2.5	16	913	45½	44¾	45⅛	+ ¼
132	62⅞	Wolw pf	2.20	1.7		1	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	WrldAr				14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
45⅝	22¼	Wrigly s	.96	2.3	19	88	41⅞	41	41⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	WyleLb	.32	2.3	43	625	14	13⅜	13⅞	
23	15	Wynns	.60	2.6		522	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
		X								
72¼	45¾	Xerox	3.00	5.3	13	2228	56⅞	56¼	56¼	— ¼
58¼	53⅛	Xerox pf	5.45	9.9		13	55⅜	55⅛	55¼	— ¼
28¾	20⅛	XTRA	.64	2.7		18	24½	23⅝	24	— ½
		Y								
17⅞	13½	Yorkln n				1022	17⅝	16¾	17½	+ ⅛
		Z								
38	26¼	ZaleCp	1.32	3.6		71	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	— ¼
10¼	3½	Zapata	.03l			260	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
84½	47¾	Zayre	.64	.8	26	1146	84½	83½	84¼	+ ½
42½	23⅞	Zayre wi				26	42½	42	42	— ½
17	11⅛	Zemex	.40	2.9	14	6	14	14	14	
29⅝	16¼	ZenithE				794	25⅜	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
36⅛	17⅜	ZenLbs	.10e	.3	27	1272	32⅝	31½	32	
19¼	8⅜	ZenLb wl				53	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	Zero s	.20	1.4	18	80	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
45⅝	32¼	Zurnln	1.32	3.5	13	257	38	36¾	37½	— ⅛

Bank of France Reduces Key Interest Rate to 7%

Reuters

PARIS — France cut its key interest rate Monday to 7 percent from 7.25 percent before international monetary talks here this week that may review prospects for further reduction in borrowing costs worldwide.

The cut in the Bank of France money-market intervention rate took French banks by surprise, bankers said. Spokesmen for leading commercial banks said they had no immediate plans to cut their base lending rates, which were lowered to 9.6 percent from 10.1 percent last month.

Senior Finance Ministry and central bank officials of the main industrial nations are to discuss economic and monetary trends at a meeting of an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development working party on Thursday and Friday.

A statement by the Bank of France said its latest cut, the sixth this year, reflected the franc's continuing strength and further progress in bringing down inflation, which fell to a 2.3-percent annual rate in May. The move would help bring down borrowing costs throughout the economy, the central bank said.

IMF, Argentina Reach Accord To Release 3d Portion of Loan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Negotiators for the International Monetary Fund and Argentina have reached a tentative agreement on release of about $275 million, the third portion of a $1.4-billion loan approved about two years ago, monetary sources said Monday.

The agreement, which still must be approved by the Argentine government and the IMF board, had been held up by a delay in the completion of the IMF review of the country's economy and other problems. Argentina, with about $50 billion in foreign debt, cut its runaway inflation by imposing an austerity plan.

German Markets Rally On Election Outcome

Reuters

FRANKFURT — West German share prices surged and the Deutsche mark rose Monday following the victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in state elections in Lower Saxony. But dealers said some early gains were lost in later trading as markets assessed the narrowness of Sunday's result.

As markets opened, the dollar quickly shed 1 pfennig as dealers scrambled to buy marks. But the U.S. currency then recovered almost half a pfennig, to be set at 2.1949 DM at the midday fixing in Frankfurt.

Share prices rose sharply across the board in a thin market, with many investors reluctant to sell at this stage. The Commerzbank index of 60 leading shares rose nearly 50 points, to 2,065.80.

Bond prices also surged, but by the time official bourse trading started, they were already shedding some of their early gains. Markets had been holding back for weeks ahead of the vote and prices now surged simply because the elections were over, dealers noted.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 102

AFG s	Adam Millis	Ahman s	Albertsons
AmStores	AmStor pfA	AmerTrPrime	AmerTrUnit
Ausimont n	BallCp s	BellAtlan s	BellSouth
Beverly wi	BlairJn	Boeing	BoiseC pfC
Borden s	BristMyers	CalFed	CalFed pf
CampSoup s	CinnBell s	ColnAlk	Comput Sci
ConsNG s	Contlinfo s	Craig Corp	Crown Crk
Datapnt n	Delmar PLt	DowChem	Duke Pow
ElginNatl	Fedders	FstUnREst s	GenElec
GenHost s	GPU Cp	GtAtlPac	Grolier
GulfWest	Herculesinc	Hillenbrand	HouseFab
Interco pf	Inermed	KonPwLt	KaufBroad s
KaufBd pfB	KimbClark	KrogerCo	LacledeGas
Louisv GE	MEI Divrs	Maytag s	Mead Corp
Medtronic	MercantSt	Merck s	MidwstEngy s
MinnMM	Mohasco	Monsanto	MorganKea s
Newell	OhioMatt	Orange Rk	OrionPict
OrionPict pf	OrionPict pf	OvernTr s	Owensill
Owensill wi	PacTel s	Pfizer	PortGenCp
Potom Elec	RJR Nab	RockInt pfB	Rollins
SaraLee	Scherg Plgh	ShellTrns	Sperry wd
StdProd s	SunTrstBk n	TaftBrdcst	TimesMir
Tonka s	Unilevr NV	UnCamp	USWest s
UnvMtchbox n	Walgreen	Wayne Goss	WaynGos pf
WellsFar Co	WinnDix	WiscEP	Wynnsint
Yorkinll n	Zayre		

NEW LOWS 18

Amax 3pf	AMI Inc	ArrowElec	Augat
BkBos adj pf	BkBos adj pf	FrMcGld	GaPw adj pf
Gouldinc	Hesston pf	Humana	MooreMc
NewsLtd n	PHH Grp	TelecomCp	Tennc 11pr
Vestron n	WellsF adj p		

Japanese Industrial Production Reported Unchanged in April

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's seasonally adjusted industrial-production index was unchanged in April from a preliminary 121.7, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Monday.

The revised April index was unchanged from March, when it fell 0.2 percent from a month earlier. The revised unadjusted April index fell 0.4 percent from a year earlier after a 1.9-percent year-to-year rise in March.

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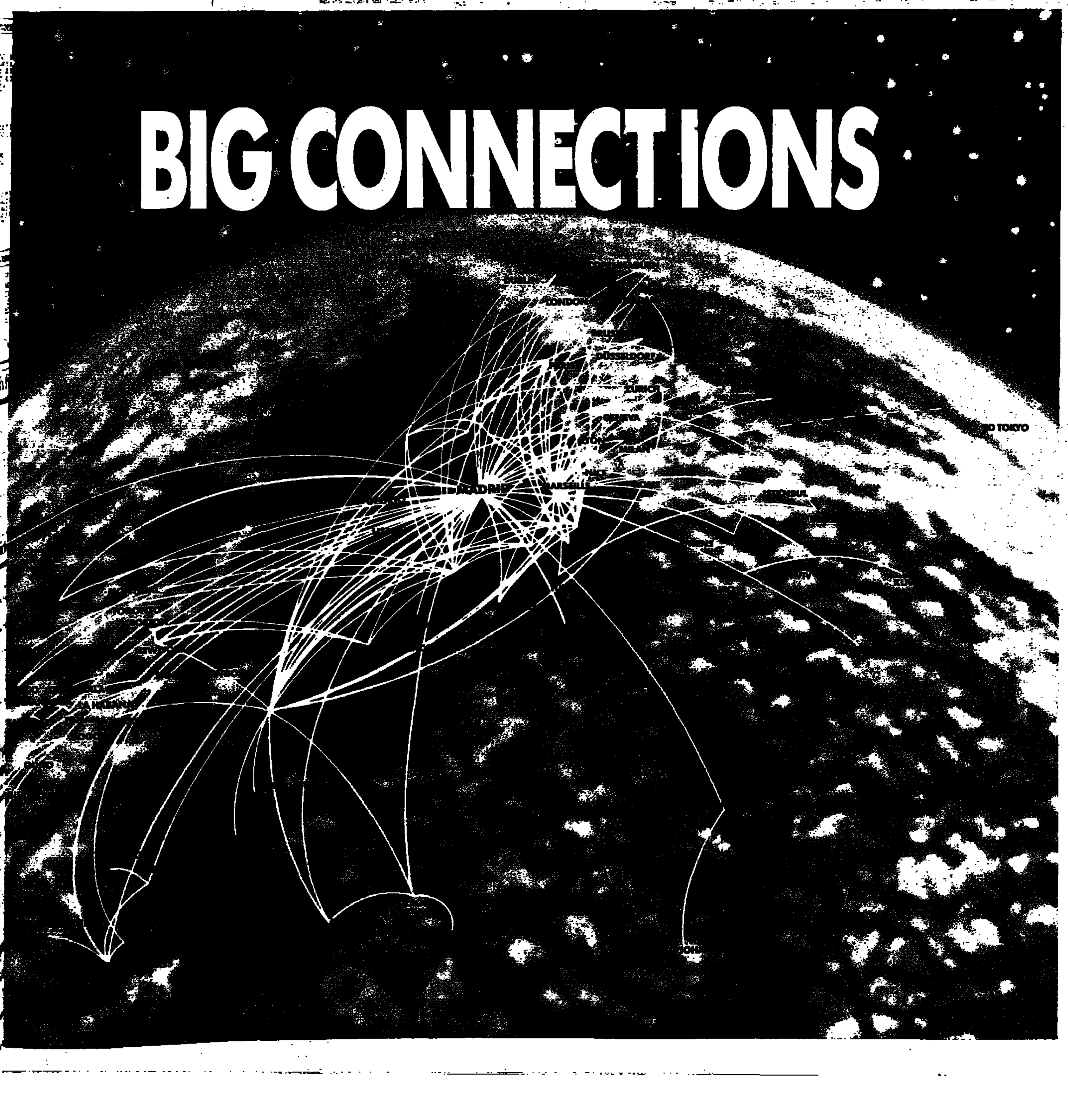

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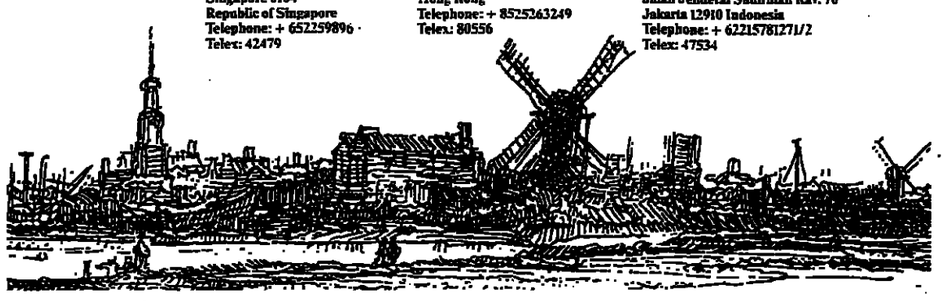

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Revival of Commodity Prices Not Expected S...

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After four consecutive monthly declines, the 0.6-percent increase in wholesale prices during May served as a reminder that inflation, or at least some semblance of it, is still with us.

However, future gains are likely to be modest, economists and industry analysts say, because commodity prices, which started to sag in 1981 and have continued to fall ever since, are not likely to stage a comeback soon.

"There may be some nominal increase in prices this year because of the decline in the dollar," said Ronald Duncan, chief of the commodity studies and projections division at the World Bank. "But we are looking at pretty flat prices in real terms for the next three to four years."

The fact that commodity prices remain very soft is good news for consumers but is extremely burdensome for the corporate sector.

"When you are looking at no price increases for a wide range of products, with interest rates at these levels, the cost of carrying inventories becomes extremely high," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., the economic forecasting and consulting concern. "Those costs have been a major factor in keeping the economy exceptionally soft."

For a while earlier this year, it did seem that the prices of some basic commodities might be staging a comeback. But oil prices, which plummeted to $10 a barrel and then rose to $17, are sliding again. So are wheat and corn contracts, which briefly surged after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union.

Those events, which rattled the credit markets and created optimism on major commodity exchanges, temporarily defied conditions that have sent stocks of most commodities soaring throughout the decade.

Spurred by the rapid rise in prices during the 1970s, countries around the world have spent billions of dollars on programs meant to churn out more oil, more wheat and more tin. As a consequence, producers are sitting on supplies and excess capacity that will take years to reduce.

"There will always be something — a drought, a strike — that will cause prices to jump up," said Joseph C. Wyman, director of futures research at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "But collectively there is no reason to assume today that there are tight supply conditions forthcoming in major commodities that would lead to a sustainable, significant price increase."

The outlook might not be so rosy — or so grim, depending on one's point of view — if the way countries, companies and individuals use commodities had remained unchanged. But over the past few years demand patterns have shifted.

"There have been some longer-term changes in economic structure that have tended to reduce the intensity of commodity consumption relative to total output," said Norman R. Klath, vice president and economist at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. "Today it takes fewer commodities to achieve growth of 3 percent in the industrial world than it did 10 years ago."

Changes in production technology — substitution and miniaturization, for example — have cut the commodity component for finished goods considerably. But demand has also been affected by continued sluggish growth in major consuming countries, most notably in Europe, which buys more than half of the world's nonoil commodities.

"To the extent that Europe's expansion continues to be less than robust, that suggests we are not on the eve of a strong rebound in commodity prices," Mr. Klath said.

Among major commodity groups, the largest oversupply exists in the agricultural sector.

"This month marks the end of the world crop year," said Mark C. Dodd, director of commodity economics at W.R. Grace & Co., "and we expect that total wheat and coarse grain inventories will be equal to 23 percent of total world utilization or about two months of supply. Traditionally that level is very high."

But the increase in supply is not the main reason stocks are so large, said Barbara Insel, a former project officer at the World Bank and author of a forthcoming book on agriculture.

"The global recession of the early 1980s has depressed demand," she said. "In large parts of the world, Latin America for example, everybody has money problems, and that cuts down on what they can buy."

> **'In large parts of the world . . . everybody has money problems, and that cuts down on what they can buy.'**
>
> *— Barbara Insel, former World Bank officer*

She and others say grain stocks are likely to remain very large for some time to come.

"People have come to look at the 1974-80 period, when there was a shortage, as the way things normally have been," she said. "But the fact of the matter is that period was the anomaly. The long-term historic trend has been for constantly increasing grain production."

Producers of primary metals such as copper, tin and lead are also confronted with huge supplies.

"This is the longest period that copper prices have remained this depressed," said James F. Hill, a vice president and corporate spokesman at the Newmont Mining Co., "and structural changes in the market have caused it. There is too much capacity in the United States, and offshore, lower cost producers are taking the...

Copper is not the only ... is suffering. Dramatic increa... Brazil's capacity to pro... have raised production ... though consumption fe... percent between 1973 ...

Demand for lead ... Bank's Mr. Duncan sa...

And although the rec... Aluminum Co. of Ame... ing ripples through th... market, production ca... expanding, and pri... weak.

"There could be sho... that distort the mar... Patrick Ryan, editor ... Metals Week, a pub... follows developments ... try. "But long-term ... much of a chance of ... prices."

Through May, a ... composite price inde... nonferrous metals had ... 8 percent from a year ...

The outlook for oil pr... have started to slip a... bright either. A numbe... leum analysts say they ... prices to remain weak ... time to come.

"The bounce in the ... recently is just gasoline ... said Philip K. Verlege... pendent energy consultan... iting fellow studying ... modity market issue... Institute for Internati... nomics in Washington. "... chanical Trojan horse."

Because of production ... in countries including Bra... ria, Egypt, Malaysia and ... the past five years, the ... added about 3 million bar... to total production ca... was not there before, Mr... said.

"Barring some major cr... crisis," he said, "we will ha... ing back and forth at the ... of between $12 and $14 ... the next five years at lea...

KOREANS: *Trying Specialization in Microchip S...*

(Continued from first finance page)

course. Samsung has begun producing chips for use in microcomputers and telecommunications equipment, as well as simpler chips for basic consumer products.

Hyundai, the third major investor in chip production, sold its research facility in California earlier this year, reportedly at a loss of $40 million. The company now will concentrate on a narrower range of products than previously planned, according to industry sources.

None of this, however, is to the exclusion of the high-risk end of the industry. Both Samsung and Goldstar currently are working on prototypes of a one-megabit chip, which holds 1,048,576 bits of information, more than four times as many as the current generation of 256K devices. The results of these efforts are expected to be unveiled later this year or early in 1987.

In addition, the government recently launched a research-and-development center to encourage joint private-sector work on a four-megabit chip, which now is being developed in Japan.

South Korea's chief difficulty in such ventures has been its timing. As soon as the nation develops its ability to produce a chip, it seems, the industry's leaders have begun to offer a more sophisti... uct.

More devastating hav... market's cycles. Samsung ... produce 256K chips to... year just as world demand ... semiconductors was pl... South Korean concerns ... hit harder than most, an... because they have not ... lished their places in the ...

Although chip expor... quantity terms in 1985, ... 18 percent in value, acc... the government-funded Kor... stitute for Economics and Te... ogy.

"Prices went down much ... than we assumed and much ... than all industry forecasts," ... Lee Kyung Tae, a senior rese... at the institute.

With demand now revi... however, chip-makers here ... to make substantial gains this ... Mr. Min of Goldstar said th... company's exports will more ... triple, to $40 million.

Industrywide, the institute ... casts an increase of 37 perc... overseas sales, to $1.45 billio... though most of that will be ... form of relatively unsophisti... chips contained in consumer ... ances and other products.

Despite a widespread sen... optimism, manufacturers app... have drawn important lessons ... last year's difficulties. Chief a... them is to develop a stronger ... of the global market's directi...

"Some measure of coordi... between finance, research and ... keting is desperately required," ... senior executive acknowledge...

South Korean manufacture... expected to continue to stres... with U.S. companies, not on... gain access to technology, b... develop marketing outlets as ...

The most prominent of ... now is Goldstar, which is 4... cent owned by American ... phone & Telegraph Co. AT&... consume nearly half of Gold... semiconductor output this ye... cording to Goldstar officials.

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Ireland	£.Ir.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
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Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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هكذا صدر الأصل

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
Q										
14⅝	7½	Quebos	.14	2.2		65	12¾	12⅝	12¾	

(Continued on next page)

OPEC Oil Production Nears 19 Million Barrels

Reuters

LONDON — OPEC oil output is heading toward a 30-month high of 19 million barrels per day as several of its members, mainly in the Middle East, raise their production above agreed-upon limits, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly *said Monday.*

The authoritative oil-industry newsletter said in its latest issue that Iran and Iraq were managing to boost their volumes despite the Gulf war, and that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya also were contributing to the upsurge.

The latest output estimate is far higher than the ceiling of 16.3 million barrels per day for the current quarter agreed to by Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ministers at an emergency conference two months ago. The ministers meet again on June 25 in Yugoslavia.

Delta Civil Complaint Charges American Falsified Schedules

United Press International

ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines filed a complaint Monday with the U.S. Department of Transportation charging that American Airlines was falsifying flight schedules to convince travel agents to book more passengers on its flights.

Delta, which said American was underestimating the flying time between cities, asked the department to assess substantial civil penalties against American. American denied the charges and said the complaint "has no merit."

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 34

AL Lab s, Amedco, AmFruct A, AmFruct B, Arley, BolarPhrm s, BrownFor B, Buell Ind s, CompuDyne, CosmoCre n, CrossAT, Friedmon, FurVault s, GraphTch, Hasbro, Helco, KappaNetwk, KeyPharm, KitMfg Co, LaJolla n, MarkIV s, Masind Son, MooreMed, NY Times, PhilLe Dis, Rockaway s, SchelbErl s, Servo Corp, Stanwood, SuperiorCre, Teleflex, ValleyRsc, Valspar s, WherhseEn s

NEW LOWS 8

AmRoyalty, Damson 250p, ESD n, Inflight Svc, MidAmInd, OOkiep, TubosMex, WwdeEng

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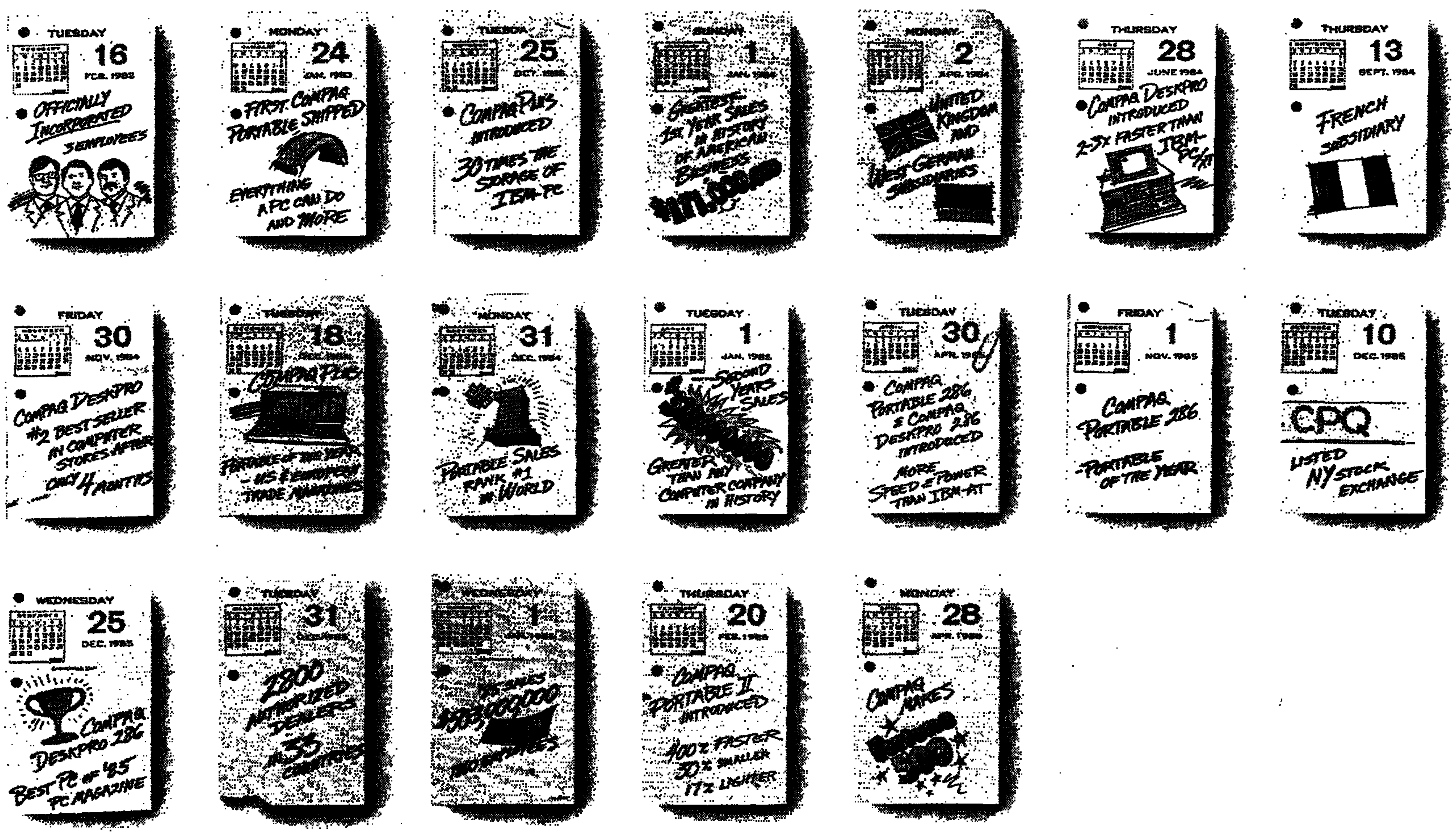

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firms in New York Trading, Closes Mixed in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged up Monday in New York in lackluster trading after closing mixed in Europe.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.2180 Deutsche marks, up from 2.2095 at Friday's close; at 166.25 yen, up from 165.20; at 7.0730 French francs, up from 7.0520, and at 1.8283 Swiss francs, up from 1.8220.

The British pound closed at $1.5055, down from Friday's close of $1.5230.

Traders said market sentiment was governed by concern over central bank intervention.

They said dollar trading in the short term was likely to be directionless, given concerns that West Germany or Japan would step in to prevent any sharp appreciation of the mark or yen.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.2005 Deutsche marks, an easing from Friday's close of 2.2043, and at 165.45 yen, a slight firming from 165.30 yen.

The British pound closed at $1.5235, almost unchanged from $1.5245 at Friday's close.

"The market has been just sitting back and seeing what the central banks are up to," one dealer in London said. "We have a political dollar, which makes it hard to trade."

Another said, "People are wary about driving the dollar lower because of fears that the central banks would intervene, especially at 165 yen and 2.17 marks.

"The market is looking for some sort of clear reason to sell the dollar. Without that, it looks like movements will remain directionless."

Earlier in other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.1949 DM, down from 2.2206 at Friday's fixing, and at 7.0095 French francs, down from 7.0795. *(Reuters, IHT)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.2005	2.2043
Pound sterling	1.5235	1.5245
Japanese yen	165.45	165.30
Swiss franc	1.8168	1.8220
French franc	7.0250	7.8500

Source: Reuters

Liebeler Named To Head ITC

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has designated Susan W. Liebeler to be chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, the White House said Monday.

If confirmed, by the Senate, Ms. Liebeler would succeed Paula Stern. Ms. Liebeler, 43, has been acting ITC vice chairman since April 1984.

The ITC is an independent U.S. agency that investigates trade complaints and makes recommendations to the government.

DENMARK: A True 'Nordic Bourse' in the Wor[ld]

(Continued from first finance page)

that falling inflation and the generally strong performance of the Danish economy pointed to a favorable environment for Copenhagen share prices.

Given all that, however, such analysts as Privatbanken's Peter Loecke caution outsiders about investing in Danish stocks.

"Equities are rather speculative," Mr. Loecke said. "You should buy stock in small amounts and do it carefully."

Single trades of more than 3 million kroner on the open market are rare, and nothing can be worse than trying to shop around for a deal, he said.

"Denmark is a small country, so if you have a foreign bank or broker calling around, in five minutes everyone will know about it," Mr. Loecke said. "Go to one bank or dealer. Don't ruin your own market."

Although analysts expect a more open market next year, the theoretical possibility for insider dealing exists and the probability grows with along with the market volume and number of actors.

Mr. Jensen of Den Danske Bank calls insider trading, which is not forbidden by law, "the most dangerous thing" for the Copenhagen market.

Apart from the relatively small volume of shares traded ... there is no easy way to track ... or trading patterns. Share ... ship is not centrally ... computer, as Danish ...

For the more ... analysts say Danish ... remain an interesting ... folio diversification.

Although little or nothing ... gests an adjustment of the ... the chronic Danish balance ... ments deficit creates sufficient ... easiness to keep krone ... somewhat above those ... for instance, on Deutsche ... struments.

"Bonds are a lucrative ... said Mr. Pandya of ...

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
A									
21¼	11¼	ADC s			63	19½	18¾	19	+¼
17	12¾	AEL			39	12¾	12½	12½	
14½	7¾	ASK			221	12¾	11¾	12	—¼
22¼	15½	AamRt			6	18	17½	18	+½
7½	1⅝	Acadin			145	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
16¼	7½	Acelrin			124	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
28¾	22	AcuRay	.24	.9	140	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—1
3⅛	1	AdocLb			315	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Adage			23	4¼	4	4¼	
12¼	7¾	AdvCir			222	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	—⅝
6½	3	Aequitrn			138	6¼	6	6¼	
17⅜	14¾	AflBsh	.80	5.0	50	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
39¼	17½	AgcyR s			192	39	38¾	39	+½
14½	4⅝	AirMd	.10e	2.1	32	5	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
18¾	10¾	AirWisc			711	12	11¼	11½	—½
43¾	22¼	AlexB s	1.36	3.6	340	38	37¼	37⅝	+⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Algorex			55	6¼	6⅝	6¼	
26¼	17	AlegW	.24	1.1	124	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
30½	15	AllegBv	.40	1.7	142	23¾	23	23¼	—¼
24½	14¾	AlldBn	.84	5.1	684	16⅝	16⅝	16½	—⅛
7¾	4½	AlpMic			63	6½	6¼	6¼	
19¼	9½	Altos			2206	17⅛	16¾	16¾	+⅛
17	11¼	Amcast	.44	3.5	37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
13½	8½	AWAirl			639	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
12⅝	⅞	AmAdv			34	1	⅞	⅞	
17¾	11⅝	ABnkr	.50	3.5	212	14¼	14	14¼	
16⅝	11	AmCarr			327	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
15¼	6¾	AContl	.10e	.9	74	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23⅝	13¾	AFdSL	.40	3.3	21	18¼	17¾	18¼	+¼
8½	3¾	AmFrst			32	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
56	25⅝	AFletch	1.00	1.8	16	54⅝	54⅝	54½	+⅛
40½	26¾	AGreet	.66	1.6	884	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+⅛
14¼	9¾	AmInLf	.40	3.2	258	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
8	4⅛	AMagnt				4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
19⅝	5¼	AMS s			8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
40¼	31½	ANtIns	1.20	3.2	89	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+¼
5⅛	2⅛	APhyG			119	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
37¼	23¾	AmSec	1.02	2.9	43	35¼	34¾	34¾	—¼
15	8½	AmSoft			327	13¾	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
3	⅞	ASolar			374	1⅞	1⅝	1½	+⅛
1⅝	⅜	ASurg			249	½	½	½	
48⅞	32¼	Amritr	1.76	3.8	359	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
26½	19	Amrwst			12	19½	19½	19½	—¼
25⅝	6¾	Amgen			148	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
27½	12¼	AmskB s	.50	2.1	43	24	23¾	23¾	—¼
24¼	15¼	Ampad	.40	2.1	1x	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
15⅝	11¼	Anlogic			133	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./1
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./1
c — liquidating dividend./1
cld — called./1
d — new yearly low./1
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

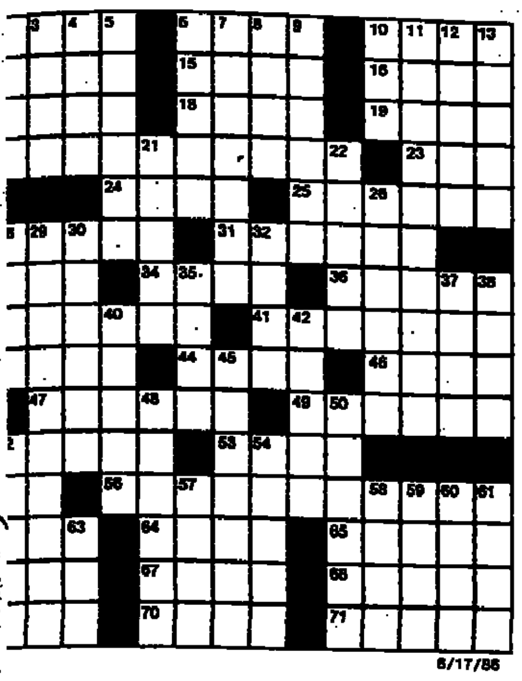
Via The Associated Press

Floating-Rate Notes

June 16

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, London

The Daily Source for International Investors.



6/17/86

ACROSS		DOWN
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·oic tales	64 Former Haig command	22 Jettison
ss purposes	65 Muse of love poetry	26 Low, wet ground
ainstorm	66 Longest Spanish river	27 Indian dress
l up	67 A biographer of Henry James	28 Currency watchdogs
igned route	68 Less exciting	29 Man called Groucho
ning glass	69 Kind of stand	30 Baltimore athlete
able	70 National League entry	32 Vapor: Comb. form
rot	71 Pretentious airs	35 Check
emaker's		37 River duck
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der of a	8 Welsh author Roald	54 Stringed instruments
k	9 Brown-coated ermines	57 Marquis de——
t Asian	10 Under the weather	58 Bird's crop
r	11 J. M. Barrie play: 1917	59 Dalai——
d of V.P.	12 Come next	60 Egyptian symbol
1	13 Daisy relative	61 Eboracum, today
sting		63 Law, in France
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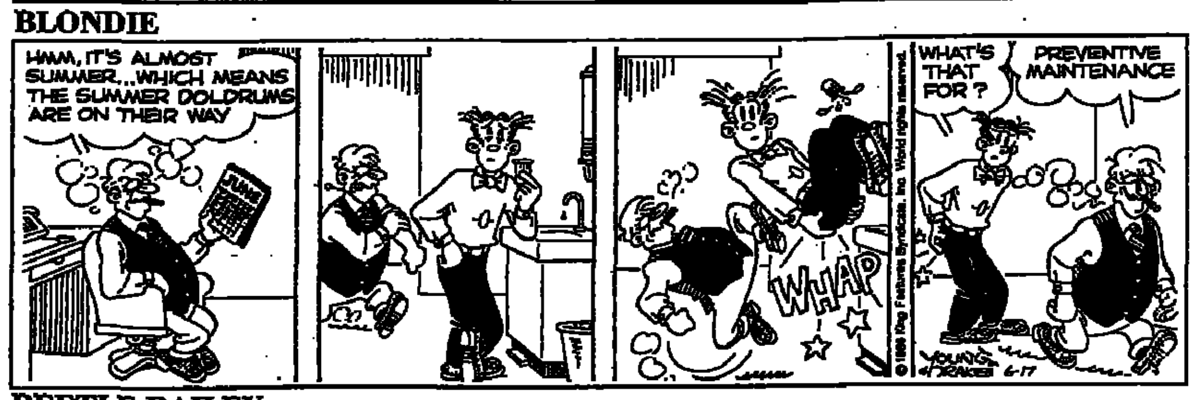
PEANUTS

BLONDIE



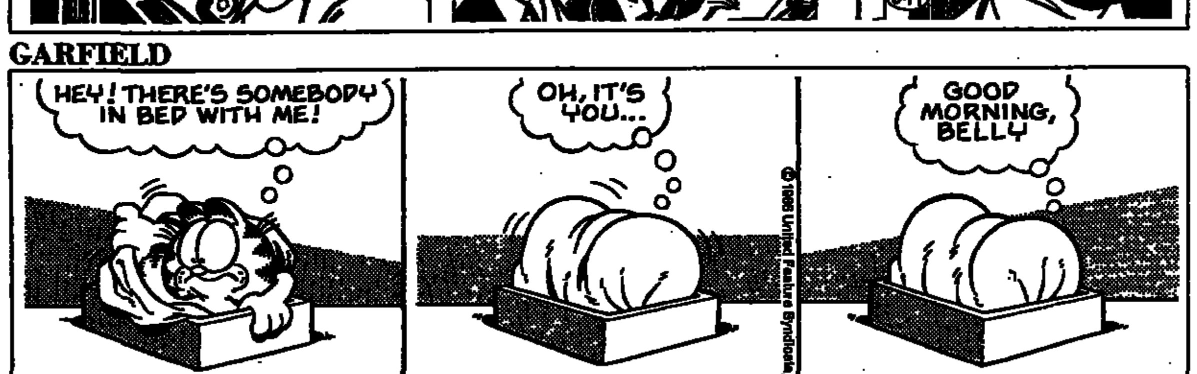
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

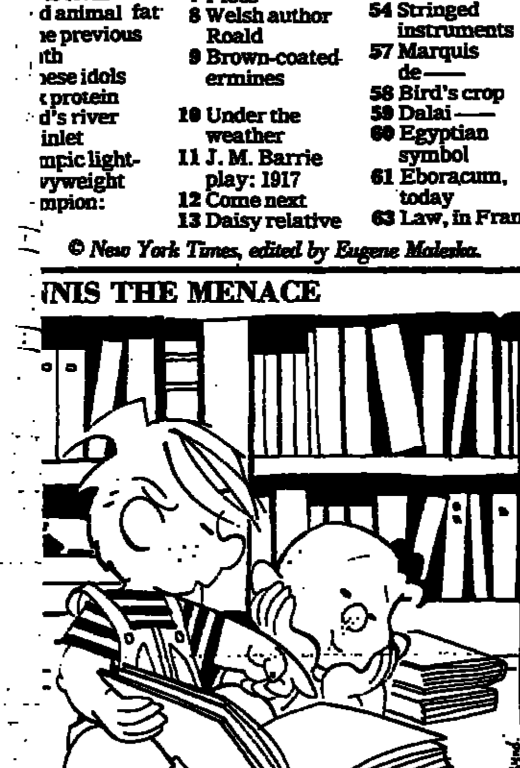
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"...AT'S THE NORTH POLE. THE COWS THERE ARE CALLED ESKIMOOS."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

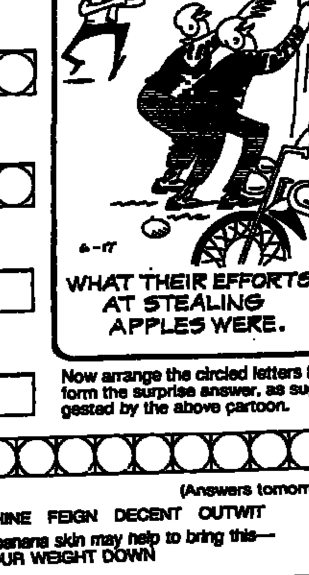
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ITAG

AIFE

OCUL

YILE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHINE FEIGN DECENT OUTWIT

Answer: A banana skin may help to bring this— YOUR WEIGHT DOWN

BOOKS

THE MAKING OF A MODERN PSYCHIATRIST

By Mark Warren. 276 pages. $16.95. Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

A PSYCHOANALYST'S QUEST
By Richard C. Robertiello. 193 pages. $12.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Maya Pines

THERE is nothing "modern" about Mark Warren, despite the title of his book, nor about the state hospital in which he spends his first year as a resident. It is still Bedlam (the author calls it that, to hide the hospital's real name) and our hero seems to have no idea how to treat his deranged patients.

We follow him from his first day in the ward ("I am introduced to my patient, a 70-year-old lying naked in a puddle of pee") through the first time he is attacked and beaten (by a woman, an ax murderer). We observe his anger, depression and fears.

Many of his patients are so dangerous that they clearly need medication. But Max, the budding psychiatrist who is the author's alter ego, resists his new role. He would like to do "insight-oriented therapy." Even when he realizes that his patients are not getting better without drugs — the major tool of modern psychiatry, which teaches that most psychoses are related to chemical disturbances in the brain — he hates to prescribe them.

Warren writes in almost comic-strip style as he describes Max's frustrations on the job ("AARRRGGGGHHH!") and his relief through happy encounters with his sexy, all-knowing wife. Both become tiresomely repetitive. We are expected to see how much Max has matured and grown at the end of a year of dealing with patients, nurses, colleagues, supervisors and the reality of craziness. Yet what has he learned?

In "A Psychoanalyst's Quest," we enter a different world. Richard Robertiello presents a coherent view of what he is doing, as well as a lively account of the controversies in his field.

Robertiello started out as a classically trained Freudian in the 1950s. Although he has gone through many different stages since then, he firmly believes in the value of theory. He has a solid grounding in what he calls "the science of psychoanalysis: that what happens in one session is predictable from the previous one; that dreams involve a sequential unfolding of the unconscious; that a session has a central theme that makes it cohesive."

Nevertheless he has changed his technique — and some of his theories — radically in the last 30 years. In the 1960s he rebelled against the cold, impersonal stance of classical analysts, which, he believed, often produced "dead, conforming people." He began to develop a style of dealing with patients face-to-face, rather than from behind the couch, and without fear of revealing his personality.

At the same time, he "discovered" the English psychoanalysts and the Object Relations school led by Melanie Klein, Donald Winnicott and others who emphasized the infant's need for attachment to the mother and the lasting impact of experiences during the earliest, pre-Oedipal years. He became an admirer and leading interpreter of Heinz Kohut, whose studies of narcissism also focused on mother-child relations in the first year of life.

Robertiello believes that over the years his patients got well regardless of his changing technique, largely because of "my commitment to an attention that was riveted on them" and his fundamental understanding of their psyches. Like other analysts, he has had the luxury of dealing with people who are not very sick. Not for him the miserable, raving psychotics who appear in the wards of state hospitals.

"I ask myself during the first session, 'Do I wish to spend a part of my life with this person?'" he writes. This kind of choice is a luxury few mortals are in a position to enjoy, and Robertiello realizes it.

Maya Pines, author of "The Brain Changers," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IT is certainly a good idea to find a way to lead the game into positional channels and to play to recoup whatever material you gambited, if your mating attack has been stalled. But if backing off gracefully is not your forte, it will be hard to avoid mistakes.

This is what happened in the encounter between Grandmasters Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia and Tony Miles of Britain in the ninth round of the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication International Tournament in Brussels.

The Yugoslav Attack with 7P-B3, 8 Q-Q2, 9 B-QB4 and 10 P-KR4 against the Dragon Sicilian no longer holds sway as it once did, but lately there have been a lot of attempts to put the old fire back into it. The set-up that has proved to be most refractory to direct attack is the one resulting form the Soltis defense with 11. . .P-KR4!?, which impedes White from opening the KR file by a dangerous sacrifice with P-R5.

Currently, 13 B-N5, R-B4 and only then 14 P-N4 is all the rage, yet Black continues to win a large majority of the games. Probably that is why Ljubojevic returned to an earlier method of smashing through the black king position with the immediate 13 P-KN4.

The whole purpose of the thrust is, after 13. . .PxP, to clear the path for 14 P-R5. Now Black must play very exactly to avoid being killed quickly. Thus, 14. . .PxRP?; 15 B-R6 (threatening 16 Q-N5!), BxB; 16 QxB, P-K3; 17 N-B5!, PxN; 18 N-Q5, NxN; 19 RxP! is annihilating.

On 15 B-R6, the threat was to win at once with 16 RxN!, PxR; 17 Q-N5, N-N3; 18 QxN, but Miles is the world's leading exponent of this opening and had already discussed this position in his 1979 book "Sicilian Dragon: Yugoslav Attack."

His defense with 15. . .P-K3; 16 QR-N1, Q-B3! could not have been disturbed by 17 B-N5? because 17. . .NxP cannot be rebuffed in view of 18 BxQ, NxQ; 19 BxB, NxBch. Moreover, 17 PxP, BxP; 18 QxB, Q-B5ch; 19 QxQ, NxQ throws White into a bad ending.

Previously, 20 R-R3 had been tried, but without success. Ljubojevic's 20 N/ 3K2 was new, but after this game, it will never be seen again.

After 20. . .N-B5; 21 Q-N4, it became apparent that Ljubojevic had lost confidence in his mating attack and intended a maranding expedition against the black queen's wing.

However, Miles's sharp 21. . .P-R4!; 22 QxNP, N-K4! left White facing a bishop trap with 23. . .P-R5. Ljubojevic's only defense was 23 P-R3, but after 23. . .N-Q6ch; 24 K-N1, N-B4, 25 Q-N6, P-R5; 26 B-R2, Q-K4, Black would have had a clear positional superiority and a ready-made attack on the QN file. And there is that weak white KP.

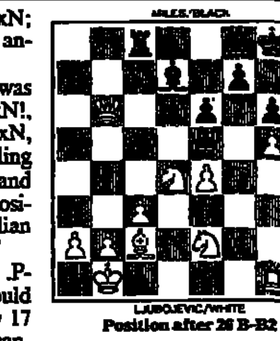
Ljubojevic blundered with 23 P-B3? making 23. . .N-Q6ch; 24 K-N1, N-B4; 25 Q-N6, Q-K4! all the more powerful. Thus, 26 QxRP, NxB! osts White a piece by either 27 QxQ, N-Q7ch; 28 K-B2, PxQ; 29 KxN, PxN, or 27 NxN, QxPch; 28 K-R1, QxN.

So he resorted to 26 B-B2, but after 26. . .R-N1!, the white queen was trapped, partly in view of 27 Q-R7, R-R1; 28 Q-B7, KR-B1; 29 Q-N6, KR-N1, 30 Q-B7, R-N2.

Ljubojevic tried 27 QxRP, but after 27. . .RxPch!, he would ahve lost a piece to 28 K-R1, RxB!, since 29 NxR? costs the queen to 29. . .N-N6ch!

The best he could get after 28 KxR, N-Q6ch! was a rook and minor piece for his lost queen with 29 BxN, QxQ. With his lost queen with 29 BxN, QxQ. With a loose position to boot, Ljubojevic gave up.

MILES/BLACK



LJUBOJEVIC/WHITE

Position after 26 B-B2

SICILIAN DEFENSE

	White Ljubojevic	Black Miles		White Ljubojevic	Black Miles
1	P-K4	P-QB4	16	QR-N1	Q-B3
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	17	BxB	QxB
3	P-Q4	PxP	18	PxP	N-KR4
4	NxP	N-KB3	19	P-N5	N-R4
5	N-QB3	P-KN3	20	N/3-K2	N-QB5
6	B-K3	B-N2	21	Q-N4	P-R4!
7	P-B3	O-O	22	QxNP	N-K4!
8	Q-Q2	N-B3	23	P-B3	N-Q6ch
9	B-QB4	B-Q2	24	K-N1	N-B4
10	P-KR4	R-B1	25	Q-N6	Q-K4!
11	B-N3	P-KR4	26	B-B2	R-N1
12	O-O-O	N-K4	27	QxRP	RxPch
13	P-N4	PxP	28	KxR	N-Q6ch
14	P-R5	NxRP	29	Resigns	
15	B-R6	P-K3			

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
	22	72	17	63	o
	27	81	17	63	fr
	33	91	22	72	fr
	22	72	14	57	o
	30	86	17	63	fr
	28	82	15	59	fr
	28	82	16	61	fr
	31	88	20	68	fr
	30	86	20	68	fr
	22	72	12	54	fr
	25	77	15	59	fr
	21	70	13	55	fr
	16	61	10	50	fr
	29	84	14	57	fr
	31	88	19	66	fr
	26	79	13	55	fr
	23	73	11	52	fr
	30	86	19	66	fr
	24	75	19	66	fr
	22	72	17	63	cl
	27	81	16	61	cl
	31	88	15	59	cl
	25	77	17	63	cl
	20	68	15	59	cl
	28	82	13	55	fr
	23	73	17	59	o
	26	79	13	55	fr
	29	84	17	63	fr
	28	82	15	59	fr
	9	48	6	43	cl
	24	75	13	55	fr
	22	72	10	50	fr
	29	84	16	61	fr
	28	82	19	66	fr
	29	84	18	64	fr
	25	77	15	59	cl
	27	81	15	59	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
	26	79	11	52	fr
	—	—	—	—	no
	—	—	—	—	no
	26	79	15	59	fr
	29	84	20	68	fr
OCEANIA					
	10	50	5	41	fr
	18	64	14	57	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
Bangkok	35	95	29	84	cl
Beijing	31	88	23	73	fr
Hong Kong	31	88	29	84	cl
Manila	30	86	26	79	r
New Delhi	40	104	30	86	fr
Seoul	20	68	19	66	r
Shanghai	23	73	21	70	o
Singapore	28	82	26	79	st
Taipei	35	95	28	82	cl
Tokyo	25	77	23	73	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	26	79	14	57	fr
Cairo	34	93	22	72	fr
Cape Town	24	75	7	45	fr
Casablanca	23	73	17	63	cl
Harare	20	68	7	45	fr
Lagos	29	84	26	79	o
Nairobi	25	77	14	57	o
Tunis	30	86	17	63	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	12	54	r
Caracas	27	81	20	68	cl
Lima	17	63	16	61	o
Mexico City	25	77	11	52	fo
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	22	72	10	50	fr
Atlanta	33	91	20	68	fr
Boston	29	84	18	64	fo
Chicago	28	82	19	66	st
Denver	33	91	14	57	pc
Detroit	29	64	18	64	pc
Honolulu	30	86	23	73	pc
Houston	33	91	22	72	pc
Los Angeles	29	84	15	59	pc
Miami	30	86	26	79	st
Minneapolis	26	79	18	64	pc
Montreal	23	73	13	55	fr
Nassau	30	86	20	68	st
New York	31	88	21	70	pc
San Francisco	22	72	13	55	fr
Seattle	19	66	11	52	sh
Toronto	23	73	14	57	cl
Washington	31	88	21	70	pc

...dy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; ...wers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

...AY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. ...—(84—68). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 25—16 (77—61). MADRID: Cloudy. ...—18 (84—61). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 25—15 (77—59). ... Fair. Temp. 28—19 (82—66). ROME: Rain. Temp. ... ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 27—16 (81—61). BANGKOK: Fair. ...—28 (95—82). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). MANILA: ...storms. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 21—19 (70—66). TOKYO: Showers. ...ORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30—24 (86—75). ...—21 (79—70).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 16

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	582.50	575
ACF Holding	342	348
Aegon	113.90	111
Akzo	171.10	170.40
Ahold	88.40	87.70
Amev	82.28	80.50
A'Dam Rubber	12.45	12.35
Amro Bank	107.60	106.50
BVG	224	223
Buehrmann T	180.50	180
Caland Hidg	17.90	17.70
Elsevier-NDU	214.50	214
Fokker	94.20	93.40
Gist Brocades	289	286.50
Heineken	174.50	172.70
Hoogovens	116.90	114.50
KLM	49	48.60
Naarden	57.50	58.30
Nat Neder	87.80	85.60
Nedlloyd	177	176
NMB	208	204
Oce Vander G.	500	496
Pakhoed	53	52.40
Philips	54.80	54.90
Robeco	93.50	92.90
Rodamco	139.80	140.20
Rolinco	85.70	85.30
Rorento	50.20	50.10
Royal Dutch	196	194.20
Unilever	477.50	469
Van Ommeren	35.90	35.90
VMF Stork	317	320
VNU	339	336

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 271.30
Previous : 267.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2940	2880
Bekaert	10500	10500
Cockerill	142	142
Cobepa	4400	4270
EBES	4200	4245
GB-Inno-BM	7000	7000
GBL	3100	3075
Gevaert	5810	5780
Hoboken	7000	7000
Intercom	3270	3385
Kredietbank	16525	14675
Petrofina	8000	8050
Soc Generale	2840	2850
Sofina	9400	9320
Solvay	7670	7590
Traction Elec	5350	5350
UCB	7540	7500
Unerg	2480	2495
Vieille Montagne	5700	5700

Current Stock Index : 3525.37
Previous : 3513.21

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	332	326
Allianz Vers	2550	2500
Altana	409	400
BASF	297.90	286.20
Bayer	322	309.80
Bay. Hypo bank	598	575
Bay Vereinsbank	582	580
BBC	301	298.20
BHF-Bank	527	510
BMW	600	575
Commerzbank	333	326.50
Conti Gummi	295	288
Daimler-Benz	1445	1424
Degussa	458.50	449
Deutsche Babcock	210	208
Deutsche Bank	828.50	816
Dresdner Bank	449.50	434
GHH	N.Q.	242
Harpener	383	383
Henkel	415.50	410
Hochtief	1020	980
Hoechst	280	273.50
Hoesch	182.70	179
Horten	191	191.20
Hussel	521	512
IWKA	286	279
Kali + Salz	259	254.50
Karstadt	358	351
Kaufhof	449	463
Kloeckner H-D	240	239
Kloeckner Werke	92.50	91
Krupp Stahl	168	162
Linde	710	730
Lufthansa	208	198
MAN	246.50	208
Mannesmann	215.50	210
Muench Rueck	3000	2900
Nixdorf	597.50	597
PKI	805	804.50
Porsche	1050	1035
Preussag	207	197
PWA	249	247.10
RWE	234	229.50
Rheinmetall	415	406
Schering	596	592.30
SEL	340	358
Siemens	660	643
Thyssen	170	167.50
Veba	296.20	289
Volkswagenwerk	570	550
Wella	770	783

Commerzbank Index : 2065.80
Previous : 2016.10

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1050	1050
Anglo American	4250	4400
Anglo Am Gold	24600	25600
Barlows	1675	1710
Blyvoor	1750	1850
Buffels	8025	8300
De Beers	2640	2725
Driefontein	5400	5400
Freegold	3200	3300
GFSA	4000	4100
Harmony	3100	3225
Hiveld Steel	680	680
Kloof	2350	2475
Nedbank	615	605
Rusplat	3400	3500
SA Brews	980	990
St Helena	4700	4850
Sasol	705	710
Welkom	1900	2000

Composite Stock Index : N.A.
Previous : 1465.20

London

	Close
AA Corp	$10
Allied-Lyons	335
Anglo Am Gold	$58
Ass Brit Foods	312
Asda-MFI Gp	140
Barclays	487
Bass	780
B.A.T.	383
Beecham	386
BL	39
Blue Circle	631
BOC Group	306
Boots	247
Bowater Indus	330
BP	571
Brit Telecom	224
Brit Aerospace	505
Britoil	170
BTR	318
Burmah	370
Cable Wireless	655
Cadbury Schw	172
Charter Cons	225
Commercial U	300
Cons Gold	424
Cookson Group	526
Courtaulds	269
Dalgety	365
De Beers £	625
Driefontein	$13¼
Fisons	583
Free St Ged	$5¾
GEC	198
Gen Accident	787
GKN	358
Glaxo	10 59/64
Grand Met	408
GRE	839
Guinness	303
GUS	11⅛
Hanson	172
Hawker	587
ICI	957
Imperial Group	372
Jaguar	508
Land Securities	318
Legal General	348
Lloyds Bank	354
Lonrho	242
Lucas	568
Marks and Sp	197
Metal Box	735
Midland Bank	524
Nat West Bank	467
P and O	528
Pilkington	416
Plessey	224
Prudential	769
Racal Elect	198
Randfontein	$67½
Rank	517
Reed Intl	954
Reuters	463
Royal Dutch £	51 45/64
RTZ	622
Saatchi	760
Sainsbury	332
Sears Holdings	124½
Shell	791
STC	152
Std Chartered	817
Storehouse	295
Sun Alliance	657
Tate and Lyle	585
Tesco	346
Thorn EMI	447
T.I. Group	513
Trafalgar Hse	296
THF	164
Ultramar	180
Unilever £	16 13/64
United biscuits	240
Vickers	443
War loan 3½ £	39⅝
Woolworth	775

F.T. 30 Index : 1318.60
Previous : 1313.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1593.60
Previous : 1582.20

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	26200	26000
Cigahotels	5250	5051
CIR	13200	12800
Cred Ital	3800	3770
Eridania	5210	5101
Farmitalia	15050	14550
Fiat	12871	12600
Generali	134380	131350
IFI	27700	25680
Italcementi	71200	69000
Italgas	3100	3015
Italmobiliari	173100	119400
Mediobanca	232300	234000
Montedison	3352	3059
NBA	3570	3501
Olivetti	16550	15790
Pirelli	5300	5175
RAS	56990	53950
Rinascente	1085	1087
SIP	3520	3435
SME	2582	2585
Snia	5350	5251
Standa	14800	14250
Stet	5690	5580

MIB Current Index : 1618
Previous : 1581

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	745	735
Alsthom Atl.	415	419
Av Dassault	1180	1200
Bancaire	1040	1027
BIC	600	603
Bongrain	1845	1820
Bouygues	1105	1090
BSN-GD	3695	3550
Carrefour	2715	2653
Chargeurs	1051	1070
Club Med	491	490
Darty	3335	3370
Dumez	1385	1289
Elf-Aquitaine	293.50	295
Europe 1	1328	1263
Gen Eaux	1305	1297
Hachette	2975	2970
Lafarge Cop	1250	1242
Legrand	3650	3585
Lesieur	1045	1030
l'Oreal	3155	3130
Martell	1620	1564
Matra	2115	2021
Merlin	3120	3095
Michelin	2683	2655
Moet Hennessy	1994	1951
Moulinex	88	87.80
Occidentale	930	930
Pernod Ric	1042	988
Perrier	679	N.A.
Peugeot	880	877
Printemps	524	515
Radiotechn	883	830
Redoute	1890	1875
Roussel Uclaf	1370	1355
Sanofi	699	699
Skis Rossignol	1201	1205
Telemecan	2870	2875
Thomson CSF	1240	1235
Total	382.50	385

CAC Index : 347.80
Previous : 344.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.79	2.80
Cold Storage	2.96	2.95
DBS	6.45	6.35
Fraser Neave	6.80	6.70
How Par	2.71	2.69
Hume	1.87	1.87
Inchcape	1.99	1.95
Lum Chang	0.90	0.87
Malayan Banking	3.70	3.58
OCBC	7.10	6.95
OUB	2.88	2.86
OUE	2.13	2.13
Shangri-la	2.70	N.Q.
Sime Darby	1.39	1.40
S'pore Airlines	6.55	6.40
S'pore Land	3.10	2.89
S'pore Press	6.80	6.75
S Steamship	1.01	1.01
St Trading	2.92	2.88
UOB	3.78	3.68
United Overseas	1.10	1.10

Straits Times Ind Index : 793.38
Previous : 696.12

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	203	203
Alfa Laval	340	340
Asea	366	356
Astra	670	655
Atlas Copco	220	216
Beijer	175	173
Boliden	209	200
Electrolux	269	267
Ericsson	262	259
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Fermenta	173	171
Handelsbanken	403	398
Pharmacia	210	207
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	800
Sandvik	920	N.Q.
Skanska	158	153
SKF	350	347
SwedishMatch	370	368
Volvo	421	407

Affaersvaerlden Index : N.A.
Previous : 657.90

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.55	3.55
ANZ	5.20	5.32
BHP	8.86	8.86
Boral	4.55	4.60
Bougainville	2.69	2.70
Coles Myer	5.44	5.44
Comalco	2.32	2.32
CRA	6.46	6.50
CSR	3.43	3.55
Dunlop	3.33	3.38
Elders Ixl	4.70	4.80
ICI Australia	2.48	2.65
Magellan	1.35	1.37
MIM	2.20	2.25
Nat Aust Bank	5.76	5.96
News Corp	19.40	19.50
N Broken Hill	1.95	1.98
Poseidon	3.02	3
Qld Coal Trust	1.72	1.78
Santos	3.83	3.80
Thomas Nation	3.38	3.40
Western Mining	3.22	3.23
Westpac Banking	4.80	4.84
Woodside	0.94	0.95

All Ordinaries Index : 1209.10
Previous : 1216.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	447	415
Asahi Chemical	831	828
Asahi Glass	1250	1250
Bank of Tokyo	796	802
Bridgestone	736	725
Canon	1020	1020
Casio	1580	1600
C.Itoh	482	485
Dai Nippon Print	2000	2000
Daiwa House	1400	1400
Daiwa Securities	1680	1670
Fanuc	6750	6760
Fuji Bank	1520	1520
Fuji Photo	2820	2810
Fujitsu	974	975
Hitachi	870	875
Hitachi Cable	939	935
Honda	1170	1170
Japan Air Lines	9680	9800
Kajima	895	895
Kansai Power	2480	2480
Kawasaki Steel	185	183
Kirin Brewery	1460	1480
Komatsu	490	494
Kubota	367	367
Kyocera	4100	4100
Matsu Elec Inds	1510	1510
Matsu Elec Works	1410	1420
Mitsubishi Bank	1450	1450
Mitsubishi Chem	738	742
Mitsubishi Elec	352	350
Mitsubishi Heavy	387	388
Mitsubishi Corp	765	770
Mitsui and Co	462	459
Mitsukoshi	1200	1190
Mitsumi	1100	1120
NEC	1530	1510
NGK Insulators	956	955
Nikko Sec	1240	1240
Nippon Kogaku	1090	1080
Nippon Oil	1230	1190
Nippon Steel	176	177
Nippon Yusen	428	421
Nissan	559	558
Nomura Sec	2260	2250
Olympus	1210	1240
Pioneer	2410	2400
Ricoh	911	913
Sharp	991	995
Shimazu	1090	1090
Shinetsu Chemical	1200	1190
Sony	3450	3460
Sumitomo Bank	1840	1830
Sumitomo Chem	395	400
Sumitomo Marine	920	940
Sumitomo Metal	156	156
Taisei Corp	530	540
Taisho Marine	806	814
Takeda Chem	1590	1620
TDK	3850	3860
Teijin	514	518
Tokio Marine	1330	1330
Tokyo Elec. Power	3980	4000
Toppan Printing	1570	1580
Toray Ind	560	560
Toshiba	408	411
Toyota	1570	1560
Yamaichi Sec	1210	1200

Nikkei 225 : 17185.60
Previous : 17203.97
New Index : 1327.67
Previous : 1327.79

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6450	6300
Alusuisse	715	720
Autophon	7800	7725
Bank Leu	3525	3500
Brown Boveri	1860	1850
Ciba Geigy	3600	3550
Credit Suisse	3490	3690
Electrowatt	3425	3425
Interdiscount	5100	5050
Jacob Suchard	7850	7850
Jelmoli	3400	3350
Landis Gyr	1830	1810
Moevenpick	6850	6775
Nestle	8200	8200
Oerlikon-B	1880	1865
Roche Baby	11400	11375
Sandoz	1690	1640
Schindler	3750	3775
Sulzer	593	590
Surveillance	5900	5850
Swissair	1625	1640
SBC	540	538
Swiss Reinsurance	3400	3100
Swiss Volksbank	2420	2430
Union Bank	5490	5465
Winterthur	6400	6450
Zurich Ins	3400	3375

SBC Index : 627.80
Previous : 626.90

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *June 13*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
433100	Abti Prce	$25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
6450	Agnico E	$23	22½	22½	— ½
500	Agra Ind A	$16⅛	16	16	
11205	Alt Energy	$12	11⅞	12	
4500	Alta Nat	$12½	12⅜	12½	
2264	Algoma St	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
10653	A Barick	$14½	14	14⅛	— ⅜
46887	Alco I f	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
30244	BCED	430	425	425	
400	BCED A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
200	BP Canada	$29½	29½	29½	
32225	Bank BC	340	330	340	+ 5
144327	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
100	Baton	$24	24	24	
6605	Bonanza R	165	155	160	
4020	Bralorne	145	135	145	+10
400	Bramalea	$20¼	20	20¼	
19545	BCFP	$12¾	12½	12½	
18110	BC Res	140	138	140	+ 2
6337	BC Phone	$27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
2550	Brunswk	$15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
285	Budd Can	$34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
69026	CAE	$22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
300	CCL A	$19½	19½	19½	— ½
33720	CCL B f	$19½	19	19¼	— ¼
7300	Cad Frv	$20	19⅞	19⅞	
2000	Campeau f	$27	26½	27	+ ⅛
323600	C Nor West	$16	15¾	15¾	
1050	C Packrs	$44½	44¼	44¼	
401	C Tung	$8¾	8½	8¾	
600	CGE	$102	101	101	— 1
199800	CI Bk Com	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
31448	CTire A f	$14⅞	14¾	14¾	
10252	C Util B	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
28300	Cara	$32¾	32½	32¾	
6054	Celanese	$18	18	18	
200	Celan 175 p	$20	20	20	+ ½
19347	Centrl Tr	$21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
41155	Cineplex	$22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
33810	C Distb A	$7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
10520	CDistb B f	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
21350	CTL Bank	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
60000	Conwest A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
2900	Coseka R	116	116	116	
4200	Conron A	$17½	17¼	17¼	
3616	Crownx	$33½	33	33½	+ ½
1500	Czar Res	145	140	145	
4800	Denison A p	$7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
21350	Denison B f	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
1200	Develcon	360	350	350	—15
700	Dicknsn A f	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
550	Dicknsn B	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
34446	Dofasco	$30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
500	Donohue	$23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
102	Du Pont A	$33½	33½	33½	
439330	Dylex A	$18⅛	17	18⅛	+1⅛
1600	Elcthom X	$12	11¼	12	+ ¾
2130	Emco	$30½	30	30½	+ ½
4800	Equity Svr	410	405	410	+ 5
34700	FCA Intl	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
420	C Falcon C	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12900	Ficnbrdge	$22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
146914	Fed Ind A	$17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ½
16770	F City Fin	$15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
1300	Gendis A	$21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
2700	Geac Comp	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
1100	Gibraltar	$10⅛	10	10	
3600	Goldcorp f	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
400	Goodyear	$41¾	41	41¾	— ¼
11100	Grafl G	$21	20½	21	+ ½
300	GL Forest	$23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
3407	Greyhnd	$27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
125	H Group A	460	440	460	
440	Hawker	$28	28	28	
100	Hayes D	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
10098	Hees Intl	$35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
122	Hollinger f	$24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
9045	H Bay Co	$29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
77349	Imasco	$34⅞	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
5760	Indal	$18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
2200	Inland Gas	$11⅝	11¾	11⅝	
3000	I Corona o	$20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
94850	Intl Thom	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
24300	Intpr Pipe	$44¼	44	44	— ¼
1724	Ipsco	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
3061	Jannock	$28½	27⅞	28½	+ ¼
300	Kelsey H	$26	26	26	
1410	Kerr Add	$16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
28365	Labatt	$47¾	46½	47½	+1½
8050	Lacana	$8½	8	8⅜	+ ½
450	LOnt Cem	$25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
21431	Loblaw Co	$13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
5550	Lumonics	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
17360	Magna A f	$33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
1900	MDS H A	$17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
70745	MICC	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
4901	Mclan H X	$19	18½	18¾	+ ½
11512	Maritime f	$15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
1350	Merland E	187	185	187	+ 2
7079	Molson A f	$29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ¾
980	Molson B	$29	28¼	28¾	+ ⅝
552	Murphy	$19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
550	Nabisco L	$41¾	41½	41½	
429986	Noranda	$18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
381	Norcen	$13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
425423	Nva AltA f	480	470	470	—10
31240	Nowsco W	$11½	11	11	— ⅛
3630	NuWst sp A	29	29	29	
1000	Oakwood	345	325	325	—25
157808	Omnibus o	495	480	485	
37470	Oshawa A f	$44½	43¾	44¼	+ ⅞
9330	Pac W Airln	$14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
21400	Pamour	$11½	11¼	11¼	
7900	PanCan P	$24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
350	Pine Point	$13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
217879	Placer	$25¼	24¼	25	+ ⅞
2200	Que Sturg o	55	490	490	
1100	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	
3700	Redpath	$25½	25¼	25½	
100	ReedSt 1 Sp	$51	51	51	— 1
5080	Rogers A	$26½	24⅝	24½	— 2
3460	Roman	$9	8¾	9	
2200	Rothman	$39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
24199	Sceptre	273	270	270	
25400	Scotts f	$39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
13709	Sears Can	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
60	SHL Systm	$26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
300	Selkirk A f	$24	24	24	
2325	Shell Can	$23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
4885	Sherritt	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
1200	Slater B f	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
103000	Southam	$24⅝	24½	24½	
4543	Spar Aero f	$26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
12377	Stelco A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
94000	Sulpitro	38	35	36	
85277	Teck B f	$23⅛	22¾	23	+ ¼
2800	Tex Can	$27¼	26½	26½	— ½
36400	Thom N A	$32¾	31¾	32	+ ¼
60143	Tor Dm Bk	$24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
14280	Torstar B f	$30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
7620	Traders A f	$50¼	49¼	50¼	+ ¾
5120	Trns Mt	$12½	11¾	12½	+ 1
17500	Trinity Res	55	55	55	— 1
51155	TrnAlta UA	$28½	28⅛	28¼	
59994	TrCan PL	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	
937	Trimac	230	230	230	+10
36828	Trilon A	$34¾	34⅝	34½	+ ⅛
500	Trizec A f	$38½	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
89567	Turbo	50	48	50	+ 1
5600	Unicorp A f	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
500	Un Carbid	$16	16	16	
3775	U Entprise	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
300	U Keno	$7½	7½	7½	
77420	Verstl A f	285	240	285	+60
5000	Wardair	$16	15½	15½	— ⅜
252662	Westmin	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
7700	Weston	$32¾	32	32	— ¾
6762	Woodwd A	$6⅝	6½	6½	

Total sales 15,851,655 shares

	Noon	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,081.00	3,089.00

Montreal *June 13*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
34998	Bank Mont	$33⅛	32¾	32⅞	
8281	BombrdrB	$20¾	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
7500	CB Pak	$27	27	27	+ ¼
187025	Cascades	$15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
500	CIL	$31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
5450	ConBath	$25¼	24¾	25	+ ¼
4817	DomTxtA	$21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
12220	Gaz Metro	$12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
5100	MntTrst	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
69670	NatBk Cda	$29	28⅝	28¾	
64912	Power Corp	$19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
10110	Provigo	$20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅛
800	RollandA	$29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
18824	Royal Bank	$32½	31½	32	
2550	RoyTrstco	$31¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
4600	SteinbrgA	$45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼

Total Sales 3,661,657 shares.

	Noon	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,446.89	1,447.44

1887/1986 99 YEARS

Sports News, Pages 6 and 7

هكذا من الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

Seeing America First

WASHINGTON — It happened on July 3, 1986. The "See America First" campaign had been a smashing success. Everybody without exception turned their backs on Europe and decided to visit the U.S.A. instead. They all chose to leave on the same day.

As Conway drove down to the Beltway with his family of three children, his luggage rack loaded with gear, he noticed that the traffic was unusually heavy — so much so that he was stuck on the Beltway ramp and could not move forward or backward.

Buchwald

He said to his crying children, "You can't see America first without some hardship. Now either sing along with Bruce Springsteen or shut up."

After an hour Conway rolled down his window and asked the driver in the next car what the hold-up was.

The man replied, "I don't know. It says on the radio every highway is gridlocked between here and Nebraska. The whole country started up their cars at the same moment."

□

"Where are they trying to get to?" Conway asked.

"Yellowstone National Park, I think."

"That's where we're going," Conway's wife said.

"We'll fool 'em," Conway told her. "Everyone thinks we're heading for Yellowstone Park, but we'll turn off at the next exit and go to Disney World instead."

"I wouldn't go to Disney World," the man in the next car yelled. "The fire department has just closed down Orlando, Florida, for overcrowding."

"The whole city?"

"All the way to Sarasota."

Conway's 13-year-old daughter burst into tears. "You promised to show us America, and we've been sitting here for four hours. We haven't seen anything yet."

"That's where you're wrong," said Conway. "This *is* America — cars bumper to bumper as far as the eye can gaze. You don't see this in the Soviet Union."

His wife said, "In the Soviet Union we could have driven from Moscow to Leningrad by now."

"Wait. Once we get out of here we'll head straight for the Statue of Liberty. No one will be there on the Fourth of July."

A motorcycle policeman walked by.

"Officer, I would like to know what the fastest way would be to get to the Statue of Liberty."

"I wouldn't try it if I were you," the cop replied. "Manhattan is ringed with the National Guard."

"What for?"

"To put down the tourist riots. Apparently every family in America had the same reservations for the same rooms, and the only way to get people out of the lobbies was to tear-gas them."

"Has it quieted down?" Conway asked.

"It has, now that the mounted police rounded the tourists up with cattle prods and put them in Yankee Stadium."

"How long do you think it will take us to get to the Chevy Chase exit from this ramp?"

"Three, four days at the most."

□

"But we can't survive for four days waiting to get on the Beltway."

"*You should have thought of* that before you started heading west. Come to think of it, you're stuck — you can't move forward and you can't move back — so you're parking, right?"

"I'm parking against my will."

"I don't care what the reason is. You're still illegally parked. Here's a ticket. If I find you here in a couple of hours you'll get another one."

"This is unfair."

"I would like you to take a Breathalyzer test, too," the cop said.

"What for?"

"Anybody that takes his family on an auto trip on July 3 has got to be drinking."

Napoleon Museum Opens

The Associated Press

FONTAINEBLEAU, France — A new museum with souvenirs of Napoleon's career and daily life with the Empress Josephine has opened in the palace here.

Svoboda: A Taste for Risks

By Andrew Clark

PRAGUE — Hidden in a back street near the Charles Bridge is the studio of the Czech stage designer Josef Svoboda. It occupies one floor of a quaintly dilapidated town house, with enough light breaking in over the roofs of the old part of the city to illuminate the working models Svoboda has been discussing with his assistants. Sooner or later, the models — like cross-sections of a doll's house — will find themselves scaled up and inhabiting some of the world's most famous stages.

At 66, Svoboda ranks as an elder statesman of European stage designers. Through a combination of talent and tact, he has been able to steer an uncontroversial course through 40 years of his country's history, balancing lucrative, highly acclaimed work in the West with a loyalty to the city that gave him his start.

Svoboda is one of Czechoslovakia's most prized cultural exports. His work abroad receives official approval not just because it earns foreign currency, but because it attracts a less quantifiable commodity, cultural prestige. In Prague, where he has been the main influence in stage design since the end of World War II, he enjoys certain privileges as a distinguished citizen, and makes do with the limited facilities available in the theater workshops.

A short, wiry man, Svoboda shows no sign of easing up. He manages up to seven productions a year outside Czechoslovakia. Most of his drama work is in Eastern Europe, most of his opera in the West. It was he who *created the striking all-purpose* flight of stairs in John Dexter's staging of Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani" that was seen in Hamburg, Paris, London and New York.

Recently he provided the decor for a large-scale production of Verdi's "Nabucco" in Zurich, again with John Dexter, and in Prague, his sets for the latest staging of "Katya Kabanova" are the fruit of a lifelong association with Janacek's operas. It is difficult to mistake a Svoboda stage design. Gauzes, staircases and lighting effects are distinctive elements, and he always manages to make a statement about the musical and dramatic atmosphere without swamping the stage.

Svoboda cites Britain and the Soviet Union as two of the countries he has enjoyed working in the most. "I realized this when I was in London for the 'Ring' with Götz Friedrich. It was the most complicated production I have done. There were good people there — theater people. Their actors and technical staff are the best in the world. In Britain, of course, the theaters are better equipped than in the Soviet Union. But they had one quality in common with the Russians that distinguished them from other countries I have worked in: In both countries they *want* to do it, they want to try the impossible, and to do it with love.

"In West Germany and Switzerland they're very efficient, and that has its benefits. But there's this something missing. There's a difference in style. They don't have quite the same love for the theater, the realization that all instruments of theater are equally *important and must be properly* balanced. In Britain and Russia, I always find these qualities. There's a willingness to take risks.

"One of my first experiences in Britain was working with Laurence Olivier on Chekhov's 'Three Sisters.' I was nervous that he might not like my ideas, that he might think them too modern. But the first thing he did was to make a joke that immediately put me at my ease — he said, '*We* are the good actors,' implying that he and his colleagues respected the designer's right to design. I knew we were on common ground because he realized the need for experiment, that otherwise all you have is a museum. Experiment is part of the theater."

Had Svoboda ever entertained the ambition to become a stage director, like some of his colleagues in the West? "I wanted to be a stage director, but I had luck! I met directors who were better than I would have been, and who had an understanding and regard for my work. They went with me into the experiments I suggested."

Svoboda exudes a boyish enthusiasm when discussing his latest projects. He made his name in the 1940s with the creation of the Laterna Magika, which combines live stage action with film projections on multiple screens. Its appeal has been international because it does not depend on language for its impact. Svoboda supervised the 2,000th production last year, and develops this side of his work with minimum interference from the state.

He attributes his continued interest in the medium to this ability to keep control over all aspects of the production. Perhaps that is why Svoboda is reticent about his work with the National Theater in Prague, where he still designs at least one production a season. "They don't always do it as I want. My own conception cannot always be followed to its conclusion in such a big organization."

Josef Svoboda

Svoboda accepts the realities of his work in Prague, recognizing that he pays a small price for his privileges. Unprompted, however, he recalled how 40 years ago, after the war but before the Communist state was founded in 1948, he and a group of colleagues seized the opportunity to fulfill some of their theatrical ideals. He said the aim of the Grand Opera of the Fifth of May was to achieve "a new integration of all parts of the theater" on lines parallel to those taken by Walter Felsenstein at the Komische Oper in East Berlin.

In its first two years the company staged 20 productions in the former German theater (now the Smetana Theater) in Prague. It was fused with the National Theater after the Communists came to power. Svoboda said that with the help of colleagues he developed his own view of music theater during that period. "It is the principle of explaining the opera from the music, searching for the finesse which you can't find in the text. It's a matter of making all the arts work together as one. The scenography only starts when the curtain rises."

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

A 1963 design for the Venice scene of Laterna Magika's "The Tales of Hoffmann."

PEOPLE

French Win Bridge Bas[...]

Two French computer engineers have won a bridge tournament played simultaneously in more than a thousand centers around the world. **Francis Frainais**, 42, and **Yann Bouteille**, 40, who live in the Paris region, had 78.80 percent of the possible points. The contest — organized from Paris — involved 66,000 players, all dealt the same hands. One was the Chinese leader, **Deng Xiaoping**; his results were not immediately available.

□

A two-week, six-city rock concert tour to benefit Amnesty International wound up with 55,000 people at Giants Stadium in New Jersey. The audience danced and clapped to music by the Irish band U2, **Yoko Ono**, **Miles Davis** and a reunion of the Police featuring **Sting**. **Fela Anikulapo Kuti**, the dissident Nigerian songwriter who was released from prison this year, in part through Amnesty's efforts, had been scheduled to appear but said he was not yet ready for such a performance. Thousands of concertgoers filled out postcards addressed to heads of governments, urging the release of six political prisoners: **Hugo de León Palacios** of Guatemala, **Tatyana Semyonova Osipova** of the Soviet Union, **Riad al-Turk** of Syria, **Nguyen Chi Thien** of Vietnam, **Thozamile Gqweta** of South Africa and **Lee Kwang Un** of South Korea. After the concert, one participant, the Irish rock star **Bob Geldof**, urged Irish-Americans not to support the Irish Republican Army. When a reporter suggested the British were "murdering" the Irish, Geldof said: "The IRA, the UVF and UDA are some of the biggest murderers on this planet." The Ulster Volunteer Force and Ulster Defence Association are Protestant militant groups. Geldof said, "Irish-Americans are as much Irish as black Americans are African. Spare that Hibernianism and the shamrocks — they are killing my people."

□

Amid tight security, and despite calls that she use a bullet-proof car, **Queen Elizabeth II** rode on horseback through London in the Trooping of the Color ceremony, the official celebration of her 60th birthday. British news reports had predicted threats after the conviction of **Patrick Magee** for the 1984 IRA bombing in Brighton that killed five and narrowly mi[...] **Prime Minister Margaret Tha**[...] . . . **Prince Edward**, younge[...] the queen's three sons, tak[...] final bow as a student acto[...] Cambridge University on Sa[...] night as master of ceremoni[...] revue that he helped write and[...] duce. Edward, 22, was enter[...] ments officer at Jesus C[...] which he is leaving after th[...] of studying history for an o[...] training course.

□

Jorge Luis Borges, who d[...] urday at 86, left most of his es[...] to **Maria Kodama**, 41, whom [...] married in April. His sister **No**[...] **Borges de Torre**, and her son, [...] **de Torre**, have said they would [...] pose any such will. Borges ha[...] children. His will was writte[...] November, **Osvaldo Vidaurre**[...] executor of the writer's estate[...] in Buenos Aires. He decline[...] estimate the value of Borges's [...] tate.

□

Philip C. Habib, President [...] **ald Reagan**'s special envoy for [...] tral America, has received [...] award from the World Af[...] Council of Boston for conti[...] tions to international underst[...] ing and peace. Habib was also [...] gan's representative to [...] Philippines during the trans[...] between the Marcos and Aq[...] governments. . . . Reag[...] friend **Walter H. Annenberg** [...] been honored in Nashville, Ten[...] see, for his patronage of the a[...] He was given the annual Sw[...] Award at the 24th annual S[...] Ball, the highlight of Nashv[...] social season, which include[...] *fashion show by the designer* [...] **queline de Ribes**.

□

An 11-year-old Austral[...] schoolboy has flown to the So[...] Union to discuss world peace [...] the Soviet leader, **Mikhail Go**[...] **chev**. **Eamon Burke** is to spe[...] 12 days in the Soviet Union[...] said before leaving Sydney, [...] dumb how much red tape the[...] around dismantling nuclear [...] ons." He is to give Gorbach[...] peace scroll signed by more th[...] thousand Australian chil[...] Burke was invited to the So[...] Union after the Soviet ambass[...] **Yevgeny Samoteikin**, heard of[...] boy's interest in disarmament.

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